

THE TIMES
1785-1985
Tomorrow

Rag trade to riches
How top designer Stephen Marks made his millions

Warming up
High style looks are the fashion in the new high street knits

It's all Greek
Marathon sessions for the staging of *Coriolanus* in Athens

Counting the cost
A critical look at Labour's commitment to the Welfare State

Portfolio

A husband and wife were joint winners of the weekly £20,000 prize in *The Times* Portfolio competition on Saturday. Mr John Hale and Mrs Margaret Hale won £10,000 each in their own right.

The daily prize of £2,000 was also shared between two winners: Mr Stephen O'Keefe of Aston Clinton, Buckinghamshire, and Dr James A. Lawrie, of Hackney, London.

Today's Portfolio list, page 16; rules and how to play, back page information Service.

Unions split on strike in Liverpool

Union leaders opposed to a strike in Liverpool on Wednesday are trying to prevent control of a deteriorating situation away from local activists by pressing for more traditional ways to tackle the city's financial crisis.

Alfonso offer on Falklands

Argentina's President Alfonsín has said he was prepared to end the state of war with Britain over the Falklands "if that can serve as a basis for discussion".

Comedian dies

Dickie Henderson, aged 62, the comedian and entertainer, died yesterday. He was suffering from cancer of the pancreas and had been ill since a kidney operation last July.

Springer dies

Hert Axel Springer, who built up West Germany's largest newspaper group after the end of the war, died of a heart attack. He was 73.

McMahon move

Mr Christopher (Kit) McMahon, deputy governor of the Bank of England, is to become chairman of the Midland Bank in 1987, in succession to Sir Donald Barron.

Angola pullout

South Africa announced that the last of its 500 troops had withdrawn from Angola, after a six-day operation.

Aids labs saved

The Government has abandoned plans to decentralize the public health laboratory service, responsible for controlling Aids and other diseases.

Marathon death

A man collapsed and died yards from the finish of the Glasgow Marathon, in which more than 11,000 people took part.

Gooch all-clear

Mr Lester Bird, the Foreign Minister of Antigua has cleared the way unequivocally for Graham Gooch to tour there with the England cricket team.

Leader, page 13
Letters: On medical resources, from Prof S J G Semple and others; Mexico earthquake, from Mr R Bramble.
Leading articles: Mitterrand and Greenpeace; the Gulf War; The RUC.
Features, pages 10-12
The Alliance's fatal flaws: Can the new man manage Nigeria? Gerald Ronson: part of a series on tycoons. Breast cancer. Rebuilding a battered body.
Obituary, page 14
Dickie Henderson; Richard Winfrey.
Classified, pages 27-29
Crème de la crème, university appointments
Polytechnic results, page 26

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French say 'we sank Rainbow Warrior'

By Our Foreign Staff

The French Prime Minister, M. Fabius admitted in Paris yesterday that French secret agents had sunk the Greenpeace flagship, Rainbow Warrior, in Auckland in July and that they were acting on orders.

"French secret agents sunk this boat. They have been acting on orders," M. Fabius said in a statement read to reporters.

Two agents of the DGSE, France's secret service, are in custody and awaiting trial in New Zealand for the July 10 sinking. France had always maintained that they were in New Zealand only on an intelligence mission.

The sinking has caused a political crisis in France, prompting the resignation last Friday of the Defence Minister M. Charles Hernu, and the sacking of the DGSE chief, Admiral Pierre Lacoste.

M. Hernu, a longtime confidant of President Mitterrand, was replaced by the former Transport Minister, M. Pierre Quilès.

M. Fabius had M. Quilès at his side when he read his statement. Both refused to answer questions.

M. Fabius said it was a "cruel truth" which had been hidden from the Government. He had told President Mitterrand the "serious facts".

The people who took part in the mission should not be blamed M. Fabius said.

A new DGSE head would be appointed at the next Cabinet meeting on Wednesday. He would have to reorganize the whole service, M. Fabius said.

Referring to the agents, he said: "It would not be acceptable to expose military personnel who have only carried out orders and who have sometimes in the past accomplished very dangerous missions for our country." He did not say who gave the orders.

"The truth on this affair in television from the Prime Minister's official residence, Matignon. But it was important that it should be clearly and fully established."

M. Fabius said: "The new Defence Minister has just informed me of the first conclusions from the (new) investigation conducted on the Rainbow Warrior affair. I wanted to let you know them immediately."

In explaining the reasons for his resignation, M. Hernu said on Friday that he had learnt only on the previous evening

that senior officers within his ministry had hidden the truth from him. What that truth was he did not reveal.

One of the key questions still to be answered is who gave the orders. Opposition leaders had been demanding with increasing persistence that M. Fabius and President Mitterrand himself come before the French public to explain.

M. Fabius did announce, however, that a parliamentary commission of inquiry would be set up to examine the whole affair.

M. Fabius said the truth had been hidden from the senior civil servant, M. Bernard Tricot, whose resignation was announced August 26 that French agents had been sent to New Zealand only to spy on Greenpeace's campaign against nuclear tests in the Pacific.

Greenpeace will seek "apologies and damages" and start legal action against France, a spokesman said in London last night.

"Now we know who to go to for damages and apologies," M. Alain Conman, a French member of the environmental movement, said.

"Piracy at sea is very serious. Greenpeace will not fail to take legal action."

Commenting on the Fabius statement, he said: "My first reaction is one of surprise. Although France's responsibility has appeared obvious for a long time."

● WELLINGTON: The protest yacht, Vega, arrived off the French nuclear test site at Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific yesterday closely shadowed by a French naval tug, the Greenpeace environmental group said (Reuters reports).

The 38ft ketch, making its fourth protest voyage to the test site in French Polynesia, arrived near the atoll before dawn according to the Greenpeace fleet coordinator, Mr. Rien Achterberg.

"They've been closely followed by the French but there's been no trouble," he said after radio contact with the yacht.

The Vega has anchored at the 12-mile exclusion zone surrounding the atoll and will wait there for the arrival of the organization's flagship, the ocean-going tug Greenpeace.

The Greenpeace, due at Mururoa in about five days, was still more than 2,000 miles from French Polynesia, shadowed by a large but unidentified vessel 11 miles behind.

The Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, joined other members of the Group of Five, Japan, Germany, France, the US and Britain for discussions in which the American Administration sought to gain ammunition to beat back protectionist pressure in the Congress, and considered ways of coping with the high and unstable exchange rate of the dollar.

About 300 protectionist bills are now before Congress, and top American officials have made it known that America's trading partners can expect some import controls to be passed before Christmas. These are intended to reduce the US trade deficit, which is expected to reach a record \$150 billion this year.

European governments have been warned of a new tough line and urged not to retaliate for the fear of accelerating the move into worldwide protectionism.

The American administration is still struggling to restrain Congressional demands for sweeping restrictions on imports from countries which run a trade surplus with the US. American disquiet at the scale of Japan's trade surplus was again made plain at yesterday's meeting.

Controls, however, would also hurt British industry, which has sharply increased exports to the US in the past year.

The special meeting was arranged secretly before the



Princess Anne visiting Hayling Island Sailing Club (Photograph: Julian Herbert).

Fears of trade war as new Reagan policy is awaited

By Sarah Hogg, Economics Editor

Finance ministers of the main industrial countries met in New York yesterday in an urgent effort to avert a world trade war.

The talks on trade, currencies and Latin American debt, convened unexpectedly by Mr James Baker, US Treasury Secretary, reflected heightened international fears that a trade battle may be precipitated by President Reagan's announcement later today of new US trading policies.

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Grain harvest falls 17%

Britain's grain harvest will be about 22 million tonnes this year, a 17 per cent drop on last year's record 26.5 million tonne output.

While poor quality and depressed prices continue to worry farmers, the lateness and

variable quality of the harvest - together with rain and sodden fields - means last year's six million tonne export total is unlikely to be reached, according to the third and final crop survey compiled by *The Times*.

Report, page 4

The involvement of Mr Getty, at present in a London clinic, was disclosed in the *Boston Globe* yesterday.

The newspaper reported that Mr Getty had decided to make the contribution after being told by Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the National Coal Board, that the National Union of Mineworkers had received \$2m from the Soviet Union and other East European countries during the miners' strike.

During the coal strike, Mr

Mexico rescue teams face disease risk

By Our Foreign Staff

A stench of rotting bodies rose from rubble in the centre of Mexico City yesterday, endangering the health of survivors of two massive earthquakes which it is now feared may have killed up to 20,000 people.

Rescue workers fumigated the debris in an attempt to avert an epidemic as hopes dwindled of finding more survivors among thousands trapped under twisted metal and shattered masonry. Doctors said the risk of disease was mounting.

Medical teams injected people in the streets against typhoid and tetanus.

Three days after Mexico's worst-ever earthquake tore

day and night. Yet very little hope is held out for those still under the rubble, even though some are still being found alive, including 58 babies in the maternity ward of the Central Hospital here.

The Government has appeared eager to minimise the casualty figures, saying that the death toll so far stood at 2,000, with an unknown number of missing people. But US Ambassador John Gavin said at the weekend that the dead numbered at least 10,000 and could total as many as 20,000.

With domestic and external communications largely wiped out on Thursday, the situation in the provinces of south-central Mexico remained unclear. But reports of massive destruction were seeping in and local television reported that in Jalisco state, the city of Ciudad Guzman, Mexico's fourth most populous with nearly 4.5 million inhabitants, was devastated and under a state of siege.

The centre of the capital, which has been cordoned off by police and soldiers, looks like a battle zone, parts of which seem as if they might have been destroyed by bombs.

Electricity and phone lines are cut off. Some of the buildings still standing are leaning over at angles of 75 degrees, and more than 1,000 buildings in danger of collapse have been ordered to be evacuated by the authorities.

However, the greater part of this vast metropolis - with a population of 18 million and the largest in the Western hemisphere - has not been visibly affected by the two earthquakes, the first and worst of which - at 7.19 on Thursday morning - measured 7.8 on the Richter scale, and the second at 19.38 pm Friday evening, 6.5.

But in the blitz part of the Mexican capital uncertainty, bordering on panic, is the prevalent mood. More than 150,000 people have chosen to sleep on the streets, or in makeshift government-run shelters, rather than stay inside their homes. Tents are beginning to appear in the city centre.

People are sticking closely to safety advice, both in areas which have been spared and those destroyed, and young workers who continue to labour

through a 310,000 square mile stretch from the Pacific coast, authorities faced the urgent problem of how and where to bury the dead.

Corpses lay wrapped in plastic under ice in sports stadiums after morgues were filled and appeals were broadcast for relatives of missing people to come to identify bodies.

Mexican doctors told colleagues arriving from all over the world that the only thing they can do to prevent an epidemic is speed up the collection of corpses.

One baseball field in the south of the city was littered during the weekend with putrefying corpses which, once a certain time had elapsed and they were not identified, were photographed and then buried in mass graves so as to avoid disease (John Carlin writes from Mexico City).

Foreign observers have not ceased in their expressions of admiration for the energy and courage of the army's of rescue workers who continue to labour

Continued on back page, col 1

Two Britons die in quake

Two British student teachers died in the Mexico earthquake and a third is missing, presumed dead, the Foreign Office said last night.

Two of their colleagues survived the disaster, although one lost an arm. The party had left London last Wednesday, the day before the earthquake ruined the Romana Hotel, in Mexico City, where they were staying.

The two who died were Miss Helen Cawthray, aged 21, of Shipley, Yorkshire, and Miss Susan Mell, also 21, of Southampton, Lancashire.

The two survivors were Mr Paul Needham, of Paignton, Devon, who suffered minor injuries, and Colin Singler, of Guildford, Surrey, who lost an arm.

All were undergraduates about to begin a year's educational exchange.

Mother of dead girl is charged

The mother of one of two south London children who disappeared last week was yesterday charged with the murder of both girls.

Mirella Beechcock, aged 25, is to appear before magistrates today.

Scotland Yard said yesterday that she had been charged with the murder of her daughter Tina, aged seven and Stacey Kavanagh, aged four, last Wednesday. The two children, who lived on the Swan Road estate Rotherhithe, were close friends.

Stacey was found strangled and hidden under leaves in Southwark park, south London, on Wednesday night. The discovery prompted a big police hunt for Tina, who was last seen with Stacey.

The police hunt ended on Saturday morning when officers went to Mrs Beechcock's home at 7 Sandwich House, on the estate. They later announced that Tina's body had been found and a post-mortem examination showed she had been strangled.

Mrs Beechcock was arrested with her husband Ravi, aged 30, who was later released. She will appear before magistrates at Tower Bridge court.

An inquest on Stacey, which was adjourned last Friday, was told that a post-mortem examination had established she died from "asphyxiation due to strangulation by a ligature".

Scratches on her body showed that she could have been dragged through undergrowth before being dumped.

In a separate police inquiry two miles away in south London, officers searching for Barry Lewis, aged six, yesterday questioned shoppers at a Sunday market in Waltham.

The boy vanished last Sunday and police said yesterday that the chances of finding him alive were now thought to be slim.

Cabinet to back change on rates

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

Mr Kenneth Baker, the Secretary of State for the Environment, is expected to win backing from Cabinet colleagues today for his plans to deprive town halls of the power to decide business rates.

Under a revolutionary plan to be put to the Cabinet's economic and local government finance committee, chaired by the Prime Minister, commercial rates would be set nationally, paid into a central fund and then redistributed to local authorities.

The proposal, which has general support in the Cabinet, is part of a large-scale reform of the rating system to be put forward by Mr Baker, basing local taxes on the number of people living in a home rather than solely on the rentable value of the property.

In the face of opposition from several influential members of the Cabinet, Mr Baker, who took over from Mr Patrick Jenkin after the recent reshuffle, is likely to propose a new residents' charge which would be levied on everyone over 18 in every household, excluding the unemployed, students, disabled, elderly and very poor.

It would raise some 70 per cent of the present £5,000 million raised by domestic rates, with the remainder coming from a new property tax, similar to the rates but possibly based on the size of properties.

The proposals flow from the decision at last year's Tory party conference to set up a review of local government finance and from the Chequers summit four months ago which confirmed the Prime Minister's long-held commitment to change the system.

Although Mr Baker hopes that the abolition of the present business rating system will be approved today, it is expected that there will have to be further Cabinet sessions on the domestic reforms before they are ready for presentation in a government document later in the year.

The proposed new system would involve many people facing a new tax for the first time, and some ministers are likely to warn against the political dangers of such a move.

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, would much prefer to retain the present system, modified to base the rates on the capital value of properties rather than their notional rental values.

Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, is expected to reflect the Home Office's opposition to the residents' charge because it is too similar to a poll tax.

Despite the opposition, Mr Baker is expected to reaffirm at next month's Tory conference in Blackpool the Government's determination to alter the system.

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INVESTMENT SERVICES

Liverpool cash crisis Union 'establishment' moves to thwart activists over strike

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Union leaders are trying to wrest control of the deteriorating situation in Liverpool away from local activists, a large number of whom are Militant Tendency supporters, in the hope of getting called off Wednesday's threatened strike by city council employees.

A meeting of senior officials of most of the 11 unions representing the 30,000 council employees, being held in Liverpool this morning, marks an attempt by the union establishment to seek more traditional ways of tackling the city's financial crisis.

The largest union, the General Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union (GMBATU), has already sent circulars to Liverpool branches urging members not to strike before exploring other avenues. Those include calling on council leaders to allow union accountants to examine the books.

Union leaders are worried about the possible consequences of a strike on Wednesday, which they believe will be poorly supported. They fear workers could be set against workers, perhaps in schools where teachers will want to work normally but caretakers may refuse to open buildings.

One senior official said last night: "To those of us who were not born yesterday it's a little

suspect that the strike and crisis is engineered in the week before the Labour Party conference, and the council leaders tell our members that the money to pay wages runs out the week before Christmas".

The council faces bankruptcy soon because it deliberately engineered a deficit by spending heavily without raising enough to cover from the rates. Council leaders, among whom there is a strong Militant influence, have warned that if they accepted government spending targets they would have to dismiss a third of the workforce, around 11,000 people.

Several unions are sceptical about the claims. They want more information on top of a five-page financial statement already given to them and described by one official as "woolly".

The local union leaderships are already divided with those heading the teaching unions, the electricians, public employees (Nupel) and the construction union (Ucat) opposed to the strike. The result of a ballot of the 2,000 members of the Transport and General Workers' Union, which is backing the strike, will be announced today.

Central to the local activists' plans to start an indefinite

strike in Liverpool - a means of drawing public attention to the city's plight, brought on, they argue, by government policies - are the two unions with the largest memberships in the council. They are Nupel, representing white collar staff, and the GMBATU, which represents general workers.

Two meetings of the 6,000 Nupel members in Liverpool stadium tomorrow will ballot on whether to accept their branch executive's recommendation to strike, but there were strong indications last night that the local leadership may be ignored.

Should there be a vote to strike, a request for national support would be considered on Thursday, although it was not clear whether the ballot complied with the union procedures required before a strike can be declared official.

Today's meeting of the full-time officials of the council unions is expected to try to draw up a strategy along lines adopted by the GMBATU last week. It involves a call for further discussions with the council and an appeal to Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for the Environment.

Some union officials object to being "bounced" into a strike by Militant activists

Socialist council left to fight alone

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

Liverpool City Council describes itself proudly on its letterheads as a socialist council. But it is also a big business which employs more than 30,000 people to serve a population of well over 500,000 in the fourth largest city in England.

About 40 per cent of the city's households live in 100,000 council homes, and even the Government is content for the council to spend well over £200 million on all its services this year. The council has decided that it needs to spend £265 million and cites Labour's increased majority in last year's council elections as an endorsement of its policies.

Unlike many other Labour councils, Liverpool has refused to use a high rate increase to levy the funds needed for its spending plans. Birmingham charged its ratepayers more than 40 per cent extra this year and Newcastle upon Tyne more than 20 per cent.

Liverpool asked its ratepayers for only 9 per cent more, and thereby engineered the £80 million gap between income and expenditure that is propelling the city towards municipal bankruptcy.

When Mr Ken Livingstone, leader of the Greater London Council, was asked what he would do if he were leader of Liverpool, he answered, cautiously, that GLC policy was to use the rating system as a way of taxing the wealthy and redistributing the proceeds to the needy.

Liverpool cannot do that. The legacy of Liberal and Conservative rule in the city to 1983 and a shrinking rate base as the economic life of the city stagnates has left little scope to raise revenue in a hurry. Liverpool has no profitable equivalent of the City of London from which to levy steep rates to finance socialist spending policies.

Sympathy for Liverpool's plight is tempered in the Labour movement by knowledge that there are areas of England more deprived even than Merseyside. If the Government bailed out Liverpool it would soon face a queue of councillors from other cities demanding similar concessions.

The Government knew last year that if there was to be a confrontation with Labour authorities, Liverpool with the Militant influence on the city

council, would be among them. The others have all surrendered and Liverpool is fighting alone for the second successive year. The Government emphasises that it has no plans to intervene in the crises, especially while it could be resolved by the councillors.

The powers enabling it and others to do so are either limited, untried, cumbersome or all three. Commissioners: Nobody could be appointed to replace the elected council without special legislation which the Government says it has no plans to introduce.

Troops: Ministers say that they are far from invoking emergency powers designed to prevent a breakdown in civil order.

Default powers: A patchwork enabling different ministers to take over specific council services as they break down without first seeking special legislation. The Government says it is far from using such powers.

Substitute rate: A system devised by the Government to meet last year's Liverpool crisis, but never used.

Disqualification: District auditors can surcharge councillors who cause unnecessary losses through "wilful misconduct". If the losses are large enough the councillors can be banned from office for five years. Already 49 Labour Liverpool councillors face surcharge and disqualification for causing losses by delaying the fixing of a rate.

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Head teachers join opposition to Josephon pay

Two teaching unions have rejected a plea by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, to "think again" about long-term pay talks and settle the current dispute.

The traditionally moderate Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association decided to step up industrial action by beginning a strict work-to-rule from next Monday, including refusing to carry out preparatory work for the 16-plus examination, to be introduced in September 1986.

A ballot gave an overwhelming "no" to striking, but an equally impressive "yes" to banning all voluntary out-of-school activities.

The National Association of Head Teachers is to write to Sir Keith asking for a delay in the introduction of the General Certificate of Secondary Education because of the effects of the industrial action.

Parents flock to buy traditional education

The great British public school is flourishing. Despite fees of up to £6,000 a year, parents are flocking to enrol their little boys - and, increasingly, their little girls.

Figures for member schools in the Headmasters' Conference, the body representing the top independent schools - officially the word "public" has been dropped - show that pupil numbers in January were up on last year. However, there was one statistic that should worry the headmasters - the number of boy boarders continues to decline.

Although increasing numbers of parents are prepared to buy private education for their children, they are less inclined now to send their sons away from home. Boarding numbers have dropped to 41,450, just under one-third of the total number of boy pupils. By contrast the number of day girls and boarders at HMC schools has risen at a time when fees went up by more than 7 per

cent, two percentage points ahead of inflation.

These are the kinds of issues which will exercise the HMC when it meets at Christ Church.

Competition between the public schools, however, is fierce. Although expert in the art of survival, they face a tougher market place than before, and a harder administrative task. Parents are not only abandoning boarding, they are also ceasing to enlist their children for public school at birth.

The Assisted Places Scheme, whereby the Government pays for children from less well-off homes to attend independent schools, helps some institutions. A total of £22 million a year goes from the Government purse to the independent sector

Public schools: 1

Parents flock to buy traditional education

Headmasters of leading independent schools meet in Oxford tomorrow for their annual conference. In a series of three articles, Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent, looks at how well public schools are doing in 1985.

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More evidence on infested hospitals calls for law to allow prosecution

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Hundreds of National Health Service hospitals fail to meet accepted hygiene standards and pose serious hazards to patients and staff, according to a report published today.

Almost 100 hospitals would face prosecution or be closed if they were not protected by Crown immunity, environmental health officers say.

The environmental health officers' survey found 97 hospitals with hygiene standards "sufficiently serious to warrant prosecution" and 159 hospitals with "significant pest infestations".

Earlier this month the British Pest Control Association said in a report that there was "a continuing risk of unnecessary deaths and sickness to NHS patients through poor hygiene."

It said that Crown immunity was "a national disgrace" that should be abolished or lifted.

Cases identified in recent months have included the discovery of cockroaches in chicken stew at the Royal Free Hospital in Hampstead, north London; bird droppings in food and a plague of ants at the Charing Cross hospital in central London; and "a host of horrors", including cockroaches, flies and other insects, at St Mary's Hospital, Paddington, west London.

Inquiry demanded over unlicensed drug imports

The Department of Health and Social Security has been asked to investigate the case of a patient who became seriously ill after being given an allegedly unlicensed imported drug by a local pharmacy.

Details have been sent to the department by the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry. "We believe this is clear evidence of the dangerous impact on patients of unlicensed parallel imports", the association said.

Mrs Ruth Hilton, aged 49, suffers from Parkinson's disease, and requires daily doses of Sinemet-275 tablets.

She became ill earlier this month after being dispensed 200 tablets by a pharmacy in north London. She discovered later that half the tablets were weaker than Sinemet-275, and

carried no brand markings.

Mrs Hilton claims the pharmacy admitted that the prescription was wrongly dispensed and that the weaker tablets had been imported from France.

She is writing to the Prime Minister, in whose constituency she lives, asking her to take action against unlicensed drug imports.

The Government has granted about 75 licences for parallel imports. Under the system, drugs manufactured in Europe can be imported to compete with their British equivalents.

'Sour fruit' of office grapevine

British industry is plagued with ill-feeling and suffers more than its fair share of strikes and disputes because managers are failing to communicate.

A survey by a firm of communications specialists shows that word travels along the grapevine more often than it is communicated by a manager.

Vista Communications asked more than 5,000 employees in the public and private sectors for their views on management communication techniques.

London weighting allowance up 12%

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

London weighting allowances to compensate for the higher cost of working in the capital rose by more than 12 per cent last year.

A survey published today, by Reward Regional Surveys, finds that the median payment by companies to London staff was £840 and year, rising to £1192 for those working in inner London. The survey covers 139 companies.

The report says the median outer London allowance of £685 represents a 17.1 per cent increase over last year, the largest since the surveys began eight years ago, and 2.5 times the increase in the retail price index.

It finds that early this year the annual difference in the cost of living in the Greater London Council area, compared to the rest of the country, was £2,226 a year or £42.80 a week for commuters to inner London, and £1,365 or £30.10 a week for outer London workers.

More than 90 per cent of companies who make London weighting payments do so in the form of a flat payment, which in percentage terms is of greater help to the lower paid. Only 9 per cent of businesses give percentage allowances, which are more costly to the employer, the report says.

It says that the allowances are regularly reviewed by most employers. Some regard the payment as an "anachronism", others have consolidated it with basic pay, but the majority regard it as a fact of life.

While only a minority of companies are providing free season tickets for employees, interest-free loans to buy season tickets have become an established fact for many.

Assistance with moving to London is also becoming more common and some companies, notably financial institutions, offer preferential mortgages and assistance with mortgage payments to attract talented people to work either in or close to the capital.

LONDON WEIGHTING PAYMENTS

Sumner 1985, £40,000 to participants Reward Regional Surveys, Reward House, 1, Mill Street, Stone, Staffs. ST15 8BA.

Industry Lower Quartile (£) Median (£) Upper Quartile

Business services 825 1130 1380

Chemical and allied trades 906 873 1375

Computer services 451 875 1000

Distributive trades 483 815 806

Electrical/electronic eng. 364 800 885

Financial services 647 900 1480

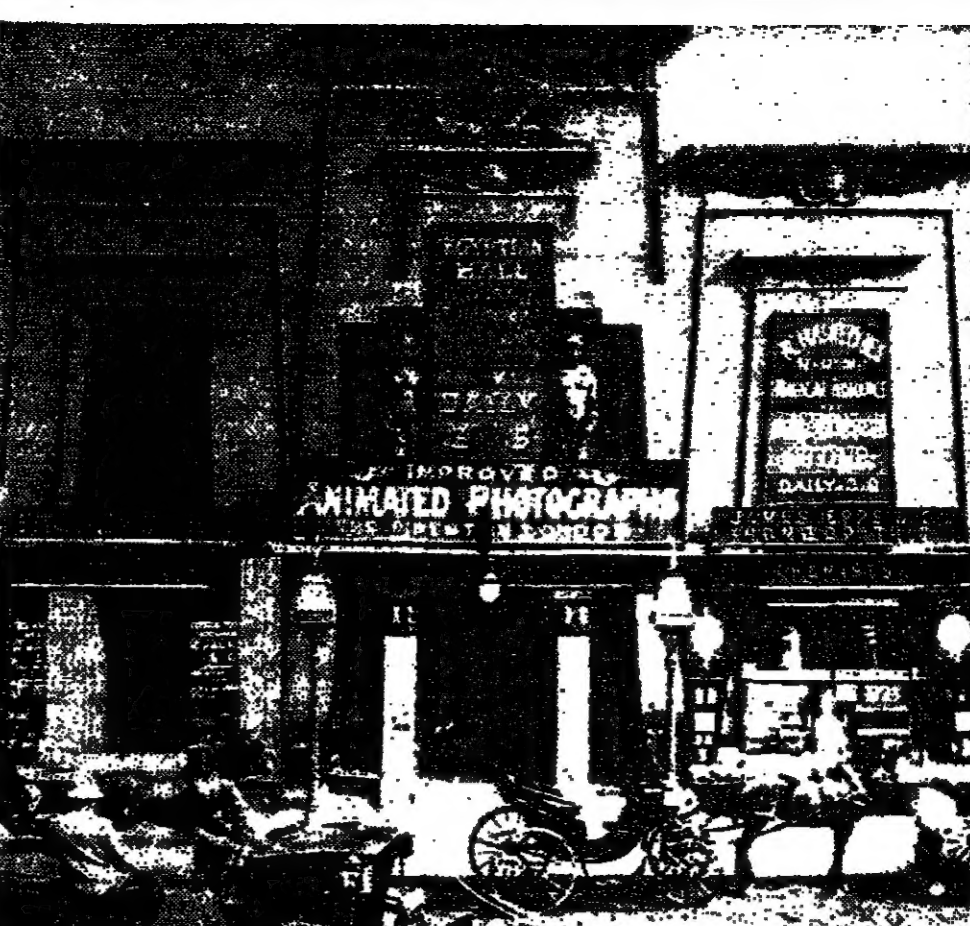
Food, drink and tobacco 780 740 1176

Metals manufacturing/processing 700 750 801

Miscellaneous services 800 1100 1320

Oil/gas extraction/processing 983 893 1212

Transport and communications 756 865 1330



Egyptian Hall in Piccadilly in 1902, where Maskelyne put on his magic shows, advertised on the right-hand hoarding, for 31 years until 1904, when the hall was demolished.

Tribute to the British father of magic

Paul Daniels, television's master magician, and fellow members of the Magic Circle will tonight honour the father of British magic, John Nevil Maskelyne.



John Nevil Maskelyne

A plaque to the Cheltenham-born former apprentice clock-maker, whose Maskelyne Mysteries bewitched London's West End for 31 years last century, will be unveiled on the site of England's former home of magic, the Egyptian Hall, in Piccadilly.

Now a modern office building stands on the site of the theatre, built in 1811 as a museum, where Maskelyne created "Maskelyne and Cooke's Home of Mysteries 1873-1904" with fantastic illusions and tricks. The show attracted some of the world's greatest magicians who performed in the ornate hall

Maskelyne's last show there was in 1904 when the building was razed to make way for a commercial office. But he performed for many more years jointly with another great illusionist and magician, David Devant, at St George's Hall, Oxford Circus. The St Georges Hotel now stands on that site.

Maskelyne, who produced two generations of magicians in his family, died in 1917, aged 77.

Mr John Salisse, vice-president of the Magic Circle, which has 1,400 members in 30 countries, said the plaque was an important landmark in Britain's magic history.

Maskelyne was the first honorary president of the Magic Circle, whose club rooms are tucked away in Chancery Mews in London where playbills, photographs and other memorabilia are kept.

Camera and radio found on ditched Wellington

By Ronald Faux

The Second World War Wellington bomber raised from the bed of Loch Ness with the help of divers and a giant crane, was being prepared yesterday for its journey to a museum in Surrey.

The 12-ton aircraft was lifted by a crane made at the Krupp factory at Wilhelmshaven, which the bomber attacked early in the war.

Aircraft enthusiasts examining the bomber were delighted yesterday with their trophy.

"I would not swap it for the Mona Lisa," the head of the recovery operation said.

It became apparent yesterday that the deep, peaty waters of Loch Ness had preserved parts of the bomber extremely well.

A flying helmet, the aircraft's radio, a parachute, a camera, and even a tin of tobacco, all looking newly as good as new, were recovered from the debris of the fuselage.

A hand-written label on the camera magazine recorded that it had shot 30 exposures two days before it ditched, and experts believe that the nitrate film can still be developed.

The aircraft had appeared to be in a sorry state as it was floated ashore. Some of its original fabric still clung to the aluminium fuselage frame, but the tail section had come adrift, and the forward gun turret fell off during the salvage operation.

The aircraft is bound for the Brooklands Museum at Weybridge, close to where it was designed by Sir Barnes Wallis.

Wellington R for Robert was on a training flight on New Year's Day, 1940, when it developed engine trouble, and the pilot, Squadron Leader Nigel Marwood-Elton, ordered six trainee navigators, the wireless operator, and rear gunner to bale out.

One of the men died during the drop after his parachute opened too soon, and was damaged on the aircraft.

Runner dies at end of Glasgow Marathon

A runner in yesterday's Glasgow Marathon collapsed and died a few hundred yards from the finishing line.

Duncan Kerr, aged 28, of Kelbourne Street, Kelvinside, Glasgow, was a member of Garscube Harriers.

A doctor who treated the runner, said: "The man was apparently perfectly fit, although he may have had a cold recently. He was quickly taken to the finishing line, where resuscitation was attempted but his heart had stopped before he reached us."

More than 11,000 people took part in the race which was watched in heavy rain by a crowd estimated at 35,000.

Another man died on the marathon route. He was Mr John Dewar, aged 53, who had been a patient in a Glasgow hospital and was listed by police as a missing person. He was found dead on waste ground beside the route.

The race was won by David Lowes, age 32, of Huddersfield in a time of 2 hrs 15 mins, 31 secs.

Peter Russell, of Bourne-mouth, and Ray Mule, of Coventry, were second and third, respectively, and the first woman home, Angela Pain, came from Leeds.

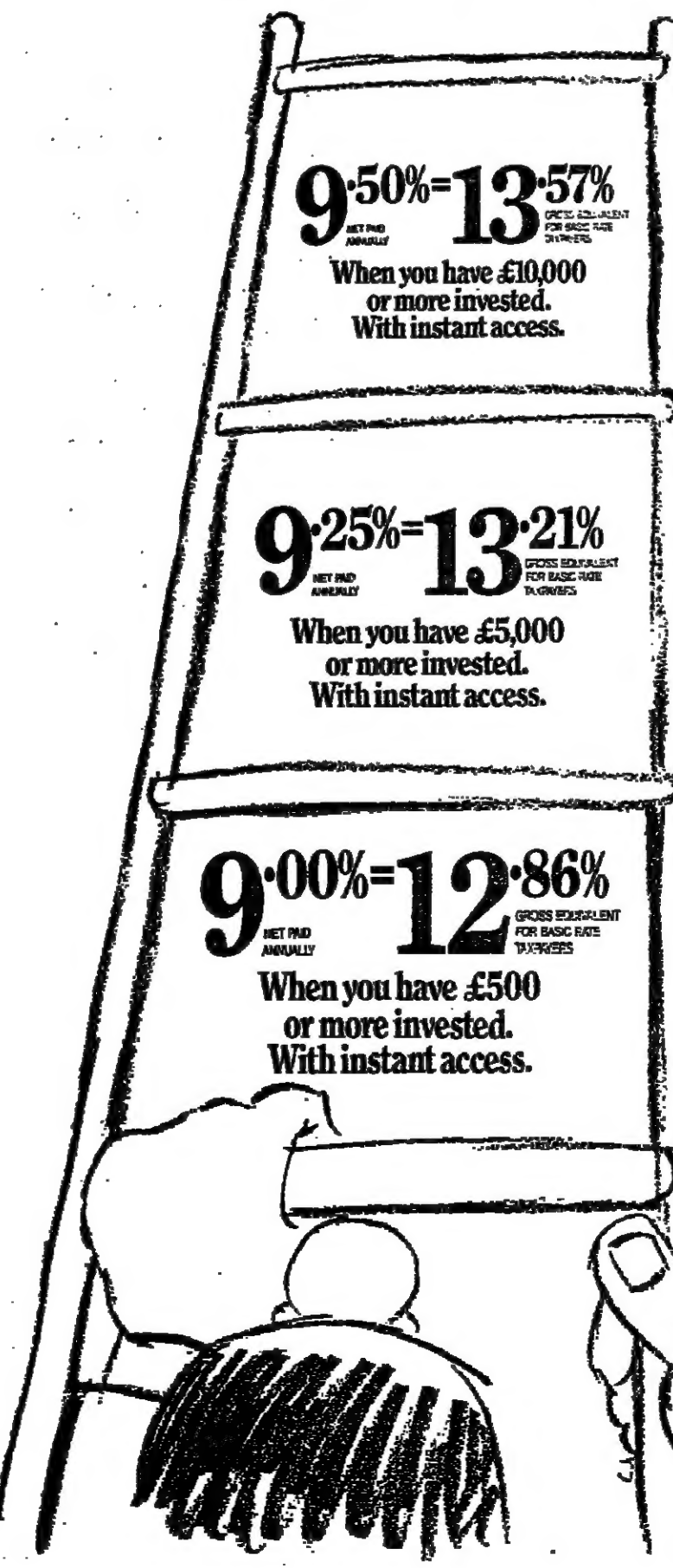
A total of 20,000 runners had entered for the event.

More Italian wine withdrawn

Italian wine bottled for the Thresher group of off-licences has been withdrawn from sale after they were found to be contaminated with the chemical diethylene glycol.

Five popular varieties, bottled in Italy by a company which trades as VBT Spa, CBB Spa and Biscardo Spa, were identified by the Ministry of Agriculture laboratory at Norwich. They include Lambrusco Villa/Nobiltron, Frascati Doc 1983, Frascati (no vintage) and Chianti Antica Terra.

How to play ladders without snakes.



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WOOLWICH

EQUITABLE BUILDING SOCIETY

IRA shoots dead off-duty soldier leaving dance

By Richard Ford, Belfast

Two Provisional IRA gunmen shot dead an off-duty soldier yesterday as he left a dance in Londonderry with a colleague and two girls.

Private Martin Patten, aged 18, of Cambridge, was shot several times in the head only few hundred yards from Ebrington Barracks, where he was stationed with the First Battalion. The royal Anglian Regiment. He joined the Army in June 1984 and was on his first posting to the province.

The two girls who were with the soldiers were questioned by Royal Ulster Constabulary detectives but there was no suggestion that they were part of a plot to lure the private to his death. In the past some of the most callous killings have been carried out after girls have been

used as a "come on" for unsuspecting soldiers.

Private Patten was the second soldier to be killed in the province this year, which reflects more peaceful conditions and a much lower regular army profile owing to the policy of using local men and women in the forefront of the effort to defeat terrorism. In the same period, the RUC and its reserve force have suffered 20 casualties, the Ulster Defence Regiment two, and there have been 21 civilian deaths.

The latest killing will certainly lead to a review of Army guidance to soldiers about the dangers involved in off-duty activities, and to a reassessment of the terrorist risk to off-duty men in certain areas of the province.

Leading article, page 13

1m homes face risk of being burgled

A million homes are likely to be burgled this year, 20 per cent more than in 1984, but few householders take even the simplest of security measures, it was claimed yesterday.

Mr John Alderson, a former chief constable of Devon and Cornwall said: "About 80 per cent of home-owners in the United Kingdom, almost 16,000,000 people, have done nothing to make their homes more secure and it is not just the well-off who are at risk."

Mr Alderson, who was introducing a new range of home security devices, added: "Last year over 800,000 homes were broken into. Most of the burglaries were committed by opportunist thieves and nine out of 10 break-ins were made through insecure doors and windows."

"Around one million homes will be affected in 1985 and not just those of the better-off."

Community shattered by child killings

By Michael Horsnell

More than 400 people, five times the normal congregation, yesterday packed the parish church of St Mary, in Rotherhithe, south-east London, where they sang "All Things Bright and Beautiful" in memory of Tina Beechcock, aged seven and Stacey Kavanagh, aged four, whose bodies were found last week after extensive searches.

The shocked community, which had joined in the search, said prayers for both families. Police were continuing to question Tina's mother Mrs Mirella Beechcock, aged 25,

who has been charged with murder.

The area was calm yesterday after angry scenes on Saturday outside the council flat where the family live, in the Swan Road estate near the Rotherhithe tunnel.

Some people, exhausted by the three-day search of docks derelict buildings and open spaces for Tina, vented their frustration on journalists.

The body of Stacey Kavanagh, whose family flat overlooks the second-floor Beechcock flat, in Sandrich House, Rotherhithe, was found

in nearby Southwark Park six hours after the two girls were reported missing last Wednesday. Tina's body was found in her parents' flat on Saturday.

Mr Stephen Bosher, aged 21, who joined in the search, said: "The whole thing is a bloody tragedy. People were very tired and fed up with worrying about the safety of their own kids. Everyone had been warned to keep them indoors."

"When Tina was found where she was the whole thing boiled over and the newspaper men got it in the neck."

The Times crop survey

Grain harvest down by 17% as poor quality and prices worry farmers

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

This year's grain harvest in Britain will be, at best, little more than 22 million tonnes, as the third and final crop survey compiled by *The Times* indicates.

Although still very high in historic terms, it represents a fall of about 17 per cent on last year's record output of 26.5 million tonnes. Moreover, many fewer questionnaires than usual have been completed by correspondents, which suggests that many farmers are too busy salvaging the harvest to assess the yield.

Statistically, the reduction ought to bring some relief to the taxpayer, since a four million-tonne drop would roughly correspond to the amount held in storage from last year. But the equation is not simple, as merchants are forecasting that, because of the lateness and variable quality of the harvest, last year's export total of about six million tonnes is most unlikely to be equalled.

Poor quality and depressed prices are worrying farmers more than reduced yields. Rain and sudden fields not only delayed harvesting but have also increased costs, particularly for drying grain.

One grower told *The Times* that his net margin was probably down by between £200 and £250 a hectare, "something that the average non-farming reader cannot begin to comprehend".

The survey suggests that overall yields of wheat are down from 7.5 to 6.4 tonnes a hectare (15 per cent), barley from 6.0 to 5.2 tonnes (13.5 per cent) and oilseed rape from 3.7 to 2.9 tonnes (22 per cent).

The bright spot for growers is that yields of potatoes are expected to be up from 31.5 to 36.8 tonnes (17 per cent) and sugar beet from 35.5 to 41.9 tonnes (18 per cent). But the potato crop is still only partly harvested, while beet lifting has not begun, and there are reservations about quality and, in the case of potatoes, depressed demand.

Grass growth has, in most areas, been good but the weather has made it difficult to

cut, and many pastures have been badly "poached" by cattle. Livestock farmers are faced with severe shortages of hay and silage during the winter months, and hay prices have already reached record levels.

"A very difficult harvest, all stop-go," a Leicestershire man writes. "Drying costs are enormous and samples poor. But he says, a monument should be erected to the inventor of the combine harvester, which has undoubtedly allowed crops flattened by wind and rain to be salvaged, which in an earlier age would have had to be abandoned."

"One of the most difficult and frustrating harvests for many years," a Hampshire reader says. "The worst harvesting weather I can ever remember," a farmer in Gwynedd reports. "The worst in living memory," is a view from Scotland.

In general, yields appear to have been at least as good in the South-west, the Midlands and the North, as in the intensive arable country of East Anglia.

A farmer in Cornwall observes that "despite the difficult weather conditions, this has been a wonderful harvest for wheat and barley". He had a "marvellous crop" of potatoes, though elsewhere there are complaints of blight.

Shedding and pod splitting in oilseed rape crops is reported in many areas.

But some farmers seem fairly satisfied. A Cambridgeshire man reports, surprisingly, that his area has been very lucky with the weather, and a neighbour thinks that most growers have had reasonable yields.

A reader in North Wales looks back to 1927 "when my ducks swam in the cornfields, eating the heads as they passed. I had just got married and this was my first harvest. We cut the corn in October with a small mower and horses up to their knees in the water gutters."

As his colleague says, we should be grateful for the combine harvester.

The tables show the expected yields in tonnes a hectare of the principal crops in Britain. Key: W (wheat), B (barley), O (oilseed rape), P (potatoes), S (sugar beet).

Division 1	W	B	O	P	S
Bedford	57.49	32.34	5.00	40.00	
Cambridge	70.60	32.36	38.9		
Essex	77.57	30.00			
Hertford	74.82	35.46			
Hampshire	69.55	35.42	45.0		
Leicestershire	71.83	35.42	45.0		
Northampton	56.43	28.37	40.0		
Suffolk	60.42	32.31	32.4		
Averages	66.53	30.80	38.5		

Division 2	W	B	O	P	S
Berkshire	63.57	25.31			
Buckinghamshire	63.50	35.40			
Hampshire	63.50	35.40			
Kent	63.50	35.40			
Leicestershire	63.50	35.40			
Northampton	63.50	35.40			
Nottinghamshire	63.50	35.40			
Oxford	63.50	35.40			
Surrey	63.50	35.40			
Warwick	63.50	35.40			
Averages	63.53	31.36	40.8		

Division 3	W	B	O	P	S
Cornwall	74.53	30.41			
Devon	62.49	33.12			
Dorset	60.51	35.38			
Gloucester	65.53	41.40	41.4		
Hereford & Wore	63.49	26.42	50.2		
Salop	73.70				
Somerset	64.61	32.00			
Averages	65.56	31.34	45.8		

Division 4	W	B	O	P	S
Cheshire	53.48	28.61			
Cumbria	53.48	28.61			
Derbyshire	53.48	28.61			
Durham	53.48	28.61			
Lancashire	53.48	28.61			
Northumberland	53.48	28.61			
Staffordshire	53.48	28.61			
Yorkshire	53.48	28.61			
Averages	53.48	28.61	41.6		

English Average	W	B	O	P	S
English Average	66.53	30.80	38.5		

SCOTLAND	W	B	O	P	S
Argyll	20.15	30.1			
Highland	38.26	25.1			
Lowland	53.48	28.61			
Orkney	53.48	28.61			
Shetland	53.48	28.61			
Strathclyde	53.48	28.61			
Tayside	53.48	28.61			
West of Scotland	53.48	28.61			
Averages	31.36	26.30			

Wales	W	B	O	P	S
Cardiff	50.00				
Dyfed	40.00	37.0			
Gwent	35.29	38.6			
Gloucestershire	53.48	28.61			
Mid Glamorgan	53.48	28.61			
North Glamorgan	53.48	28.61			
South Glamorgan	53.48	28.61			
Averages	53.48	28.61	33.3		

Great Britain	W	B	O	P	S
Great Britain	64.52	29.38	41.9		

Living can read their obituaries

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

People will have the right to read their own newspaper obituary if they are stored on computers, according to Mr Linc Howe, the Data Protection Registrar.

If the obituary is inaccurate, the subject could go to Mr Howe or the courts and ask for it to be changed.

The Data Protection Act could significantly affect newspaper work if information is stored on computers. From May 11 next year it will be an offence for anyone to process personal data on computers without first applying for registration and paying a prescribed fee.

Mr Howe is discussing the working of the Act with the Newspaper Society, industry,

consumer interests and civil rights representatives.

Information processed only for the purpose of preparing text, for example newspaper copy, is not subject to restrictions under the Act. But this does not apply to data being gathered for general journalistic purposes, including the preparation of an article.

If journalists transfer details of someone from a notebook to a computer as part of their copy, they will face no difficulties. But if facts are being collected over a period of time, with the eventual object of exposing a fraud, for instance, subjects will have right of access to any computer information.

But they must first make a request in writing and pay a fee

to be set by the Home Secretary.

The data user is allowed up to 40 days from receipt of a request for information to respond to it.

Courts may order data users to pay compensation for damage and any associated distress suffered by the subjects of the information as a result of data being inaccurate. But users will not be liable if they can show reasonable care was taken to ensure accuracy.

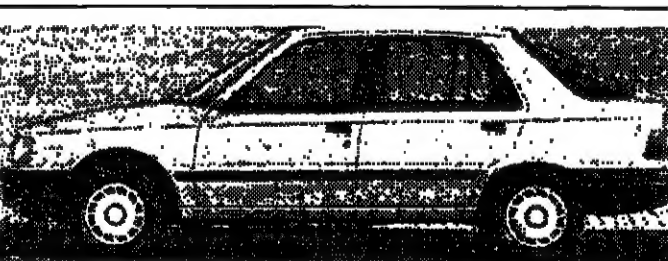
Where data about people is shown to be inaccurate the court may require correction or erasure of the information.

Registration begins on November 11. The fee for data users and computer bureaux registering under the Act will be £22 for the first three years.

New range of Peugeot hatchbacks

Peugeot, which has announced its new range of 309 hatchbacks, says they will be the first Peugeot-badged cars to be built at Peugeot-Talbot's plant at Ryton, near Coventry.

The 309 marks a further step in the transformation of the Peugeot range. The 205 was the first of the new cars, and the 309 aims to meet the need for a redesigned mid-range hatchback.



The car's aerodynamic shape is designed to combine good fuel consumption with performance. The 309 can achieve nearly 60 mpg at a constant 56 mph.

Other aerodynamic aids, which vary according to model, include a flush fitted windscreen, full wheel covers,

The Liberal Assembly

'Honest option' for electorate

By John Winder, Sheila Beardsall and Anthony Hodges

A slogan for the next election, the Alliance is the Honest Option, was offered by Sir Russell Johnston, MP, and leader of the Liberal Party in Scotland, when he wound up the assembly in Dundee on Saturday.

Sir Russell, MP for Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber, issued a warning that if the remarkable opinion poll results persisted some people in the party would take the opportunity to push their own priorities.

He added: "To those who have strong and passionate views on defence and nuclear power, I say that Alliance success in the next election will allow you greater opportunity to advance your views than you now have, and secondly will result in a rash of social and constitutional achievements which you also want, and which could be jeopardized if you are too stubborn."

It was the most dangerous time for the Alliance, when its phalanx of vested interests which would fight back. The press would tell people that Alliance remedies would not work. It was fashionable to slot into

speeches favourable references to Lord Stockton on the grounds that he was old and feeling guilty.

"The reality is that his government (the Macmillan government of the 1950s and early 1960s) was Britain's last chance to sustain its pre-war pre-eminence. That was thrown away in a never-had-it-so-good orgy of self-indulgence." In the politics of change the vital ingredient was will and the Alliance had that will.

Sir Russell criticized the Government's immediate offer of £60,000 for Mexico earthquake relief as less than one top person's improved salary. "That is not our voice," he said. He would have offered half the cost of the Falklands conflict.

He had detected in the assembly a sharpness, definition and reserve among delegates he had not seen before. People who they said were listening when it was a time for telling the truth.

The electorate had had enough of pretence, pomp and unfulfilled promises. They had not only the task of garnering support but the harder task of

restoring faith in the political system, which meant telling the truth. They returned home from the assembly knowing that the tide was turning. Sir Russell said.

During a debate on the report of the Liberty 2000 group, which looked at the themes, values and principles of liberalism, Mrs Margaret Clay, general secretary of the Association of Liberal Councillors, said that the original gurus of community politics did not see it as just concentrating on the local community, but partly because of the success of community politics, it had become trapped in that dimension.

Next year the party must look carefully at how to deal with conflict in society.

An emergency resolution was approved attacking the proposed closure of Swindon rail works, with a loss of 2,500 jobs. The resolution demanded increased government investment in British Rail.

A debate on the need for better health care for women led to a unanimous vote in favour of a network of well-women clinics.

Alliance "mish mash", page 12

Election Gandhi fights to lose

From Michael Hamlyn, Amritsar

The elections to the Punjab Legislative Assembly this Wednesday are curious for two reasons: they are the most important elections a Prime Minister could ever want to lose, and they are being held under the shadow of the gun.

Since the killing of Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, whose agreement with the Government in Delhi led to these elections, there has been a good deal of fear among candidates, agents and other participants.

Each candidate has been allocated a pair of bodyguards from public sources, a precaution often supplemented by private guards. At least one bodyguard in each case is said to have been chosen because he has the same blood group as the man he is protecting.

Public meetings are held with armed police - derived locally as "not-very-sharpshooters" - perched on roofs all round. Pickets of police and paramilitary reserves man roadblocks all over the state and check passing cars.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister, flies to each meeting in a Soviet-built helicopter.

At Ludhiana, the state's main industrial town, more than a thousand police and paramilitary reserves were on hand to discipline a crowd of more than 50,000, but the essential bodyguarding was done by a squad of black-clad commandos, a gang of toughs who looked as if they dine on curried mutton and iron fillings.

Mr Gandhi spoke from a rostrum protected by a box of bullet-proof glass, separated from the crowd of 50,000 by a ring of steel mesh. He and other candidates wear bullet-proof vests - a not inconsiderable sacrifice in the still fierce sun of late summer.

His speech made clear the main thrusts of the election campaign. The purpose of the election is plainly to turn the attention of the brooding Sikh community away from terror and revenge and back to the business they are, if anything,



An Indian Army bomb-disposal expert examining two unexploded transistor radio bombs found after a similar bomb exploded yesterday in Delhi, killing three people. Two of the dead were rickshaw pullers (Kuldip Nayyar writes from Delhi).

The explosion was thought to be in reply to police raids on Sikh temples and other places at the weekend when about 100 people were held for questioning in connection with terrorism.

Four months ago a series of explosions involving transistor radios killed more than 80 people in northern India, including Delhi.

He proposed an increase in industrialization to create thousands of jobs.

The Sikhs, particularly the agriculturalists of the Punjab and stern cast of Jats, who dominate Sikh politics, do not believe much of this. They have seen such promises made and broken in the past.

My Jat friend, who is the Sarpanch, the elected head of his village committee, was firmly of the opinion that the Akali Dal, the Sikh political

party which is Jat-dominated, would be far more effective at satisfying the farmers' aspirations.

To that end he had held a village meeting last week at which he persuaded 50 voters to support the Akali candidate.

Mr Gandhi would scarcely mind if that were true all over the 115 assembly constituencies voting on Wednesday. Ideally he wants the Sikhs to feel that they are back running things in their own state, and he wants the Akalis particularly to deal with the terrorists. So there was nothing in his speech which would deter anyone from voting for the Akali Dal. No attack, no criticism, only praise for the sagacity of Sant Longowal.

On the other side, the Akalis are not attacking Mr Gandhi's Congress (I) party either, a coincidence which leaders of other opposition parties claim shows that a deal has been struck between the two parties.

These opposition leaders say that, even if Congress (I) does win, Mr Gandhi will allow the Akalis to form the state Government, with Congress support, a situation similar to that in neighbouring Jammu and Kashmir.

It should in fairness be pointed out that the Prime Minister has firmly denied any deal, but his denial has been widely disbelieved, particularly in view of the relative youth and weakness of a number of the Congress (I) candidates in some key seats.

It might be quite difficult for Congress (I) to lose the election. The vast majority of Hindus seem likely to vote for Mr Gandhi; the Sikhs are not nearly so unanimous.

The call to boycott the elections issued by the extremist Akali Dal faction fronted by Baba Joginder Singh, father of the late terrorist leader Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, is being widely ignored - which should cheer Mr Gandhi. In many places members of the Akali Dal are out working to harvest the votes for their more moderate rivals.

Youth takes over in Peking party ballot

From Mary Lee, Peking

The Chinese Communist Party yesterday elected by secret ballot 64 new Central Committee members, the official Xinhua news agency said. Most had been promoted recently to senior positions in the party Government and militia, and fitted the party prerequisite of youth (average age 50) with higher education (76 per cent were college graduates).

Among the new names was Marshal Ye Jiansing's son, Mr Ye Xuanning, aged 34, who became governor of Guangdong province last month. Marshal Ye, who is 88, retired from the Politburo and Central Military Commission last week. The new head of the Propaganda Department, Mr Zhu Houze, who replaced Mr Deng Ligu in July, also entered the Central Committee, as have three new military region commanders: Mr Li Jingsong (Shenyang region), Mr Zhao Xianshun (Jinan) and Mr Li Jifeng (Jinan).

The youngest provincial party secretary ever, Mr Hu Jintao, aged 42, of Guizhou, was among the newcomers, who included the only woman party secretary, Wan Shaofen, aged 54, of Jiangxi province and Mr

tourism, particularly in the undeveloped hinterland, and Singapore has proposed that it should play the role of "gateway in China" with a permanent exhibition of China's treasures.

At a dinner hosted by the Chinese Prime Minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang, Mr Lee argued: "The opening of China to foreign trade, investments and technology will transform her economy in due course."

South-East Asian nations viewed this prospect with mixed feelings, as it will mean more competition for export markets and foreign investment. By increasing its trade with South-East Asia, China could lessen their fears.

The Singapore Prime Minister has also taken the opportunity to put political pressure on Peking to break off ties with underground communist movements in ASEAN (Association of South-East Asian Nations).

A doubling of trade from its present £1.2 billion a year is envisaged within the next five years as a result of the "enormous changes" in China since his last visit in 1980, Mr Lee said. Talks between ministers showed a "clear expression of serious intent to do business".

He said trade, tourism, transfer of technology, industrial development and financial services were the main areas for greater collaboration.

Singapore has been asked to tender for the building of an industrial or housing estate in one of China's special economic zones, which is being interpreted as "a chance to build a new town".

Peking has also requested help in building up the country's

Philippines riot police chased protesters through Manila's streets on Saturday night, firing into the air and clabbing cornered demonstrators who joined a "noise barrage" which ended a day of protests marking the 15th anniversary of martial law.

Three people suffered bullet wounds and more than 20 were arrested after hundreds of protesters spilled into the streets burning tyres, exploding powerful firecrackers, chanting and making as much noise as they could to denounce the

20-year-old Government of President Marcos.

Earlier in the day more than 15,000 people held two simultaneous protest rallies - a rowdy demonstration of young leftists and a smaller assembly of moderates - at different points near the heavily guarded presidential palace.

The largest was in Bacolod, capital of Negros Occidental Province, where the state-run news agency said 30,000 people rallied to protest against the killings one day earlier of 20 protesters.

Singer to pay \$2.7m to crash victims

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles

The lead singer of the rock band Motley Crue has been sentenced to 30 days in prison and ordered to pay \$2.7 million (£1.9 million) to victims of a drunk-driving accident that killed Nicholas Dingley, drummer in the British pop group Hanoi Rocks, and injured two others.

Vincent Neil Wharton, aged 23, known in the rock music world as Vincent Neil, was ordered to pay the money as a condition of a five-year probation sentence, which also includes 200 hours of community service.

The framework for the penalty was worked out after Wharton admitted the vehicular manslaughter of Mr Dingley when he was speeding in southern California and crashed his sports car. A blood test

revealed an alcohol level far beyond the legal limit.

One of the injured in the accident, Lisa Hogan, aged 18, will receive \$1.8 million from Wharton, and Daniel Smithers, aged 20, \$700,000. The family of Nicholas Dingley will receive \$200,000 in addition to benefits from a concert in Britain in October, according to the Los Angeles Deputy District Attorney, Mr Roger Kelley.

Wharton will not have to serve his prison sentence until June, because his band has concert commitments.

Wharton, who has long hair and wears leather in his act, appeared in court in Torrance, California, in a conservative suit. His probation report noted: "The real Wharton is different from his stage presence. He is classically middle-America."

Iran has threatened to close the Strait of Hormuz and block oil exports from the Gulf if Iraq launches more attacks against Iranian oil installations.

The threat was made by President Khomeini in a speech at the beginning of a week of ceremonies to mark the fifth anniversary of the Gulf war.

Iran has entered the sixth year of its war against Iraq with no military victory or negotiated peace in sight, but with gloomy determination to carry on despite heavy human and economic cost.

Stalemated on the battlefield and in need of new weapons to match Iraq's superior firepower,

exporting countries in the region."

He said Iran would react to attacks on oil installations in the Gulf with destructive blows against economic centres deep inside Iraq, and that Iranian attacks would continue until its oil installations were no longer at risk.

Iran has entered the sixth year of its war against Iraq with no military victory or negotiated peace in sight, but with gloomy determination to carry on despite heavy human and economic cost.

Stalemated on the battlefield and in need of new weapons to match Iraq's superior firepower,

it seems ready to keep fighting for years. After 1,826 days of bloody battles that have wrecked entire cities on both sides of the border, no one expects the war to end soon.

Local and Western analysts say peace remains a remote objective.

Ship seized: The Iranian Navy has seized a Danish container ship, The Arnold Mark, in the Strait of Hormuz and escorted it to a southern port to be searched. Iranian officials said yesterday (AP reports). It was the third ship seized in three days.

Leading article, page 13

President Zia: bound to fulfil pledge.

Zia sets date to end rule by Army

Islamabad (Reuters) - President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan has confirmed that eight years of martial law will be lifted by December 31, whether the National Assembly passes a controversial Indemnity Bill or not.

He said that political

The Mexican earthquake

Commander Tron leads rescue team through a city of devastation

From John Carlin, Mexico City

The Romano Hotel is one of 300 buildings in the heart of Mexico City which look, as the American Ambassador put it, "as if they had been stepped on by a giant's foot".

At 7.18am on Thursday the Romano was a gleaming, white, seven-storey hotel ideally located in the centre of the city. Two minutes later mattresses, bed sheets and colourful curtains still lay out over the sides, providing a gruesomely decorative touch to the debris of the hotel.

Rescue workers, more than 200 of them, are swarming over the m. 500 square yard heap of rubble, hammering, digging, drilling through walls once a rooftop swimming pool towards the bedrooms where faint cries for help were last heard on Saturday morning.

The rescue workers - soldiers, Red Cross people, student volunteers - have been working around the clock, feverish as ants but, sadly, almost as helpless.

So far, they have pulled 18 people out, just six of them alive - two of them British.

Rescue workers at the Romano, as at the other devastated sites in the centre of the city, are making painfully slow progress.

They lack a crane and the advanced cutting equipment needed to advance more rapidly.

Working almost with their bare hands, they know that a rash or a clumsy move could bring still more slabs of concrete down on the trapped victims.

It is considered extremely unlikely that anyone now remains alive. The rescue workers know that, but their zeal is undiminished.

The head of the Red Cross team of 50 - almost all of them young men and women - is a 64-year-old man with a book hand. His earnest, respectable subordinates call him "Commander Tron".

It is no science fiction whimsy. His real name is José Tron. He has been overseeing rescue work at the Romano from early on Thursday morning, having spent perhaps a total of 10 hours since then.

Commander Tron, who, quite rightly, was impatient not to waste time with me, said his people would continue at the same furious pace at least until Wednesday, six days after the first, and most devastating, of the two earthquakes, hoping that "by some miracle" they might find more survivors.

Commander Tron's 30-year-old son, who heads a team of 10 ambulances, said he thought it would take two more weeks to get all the bodies out.

Except for the half dozen in charge, the Red Cross team is

working in two 24-hour shifts, the same as the Army. Every 12 hours a squad of soldiers marches up past the rubble of an adjacent road. They are ordered to halt, then place their green rucksacks idly on the pavement, pick up a spade or a large hammer and proceed to attack the inscrutable concrete pile.

The Army, stretched all over the damaged zone of the city, is incapable of providing food for all its men. Everyone at the Romano is being kept fed by a group of middle-class ladies toiling in their kitchens in a Mexico City suburb some 10 miles away.

They make sandwiches and soups and take them for distribution to their local Red Cross centre in satellite, a sprawl on the periphery of the Mexican capital as affluent as Escher, and as unaffected by the earth tremors.

All 50 Red Cross workers at the Romano are from Satellite. They enjoy watching American films on their video cassette machines and going on holiday to Acapulco, but their happiest, most triumphant moment in a long time was on Saturday at dawn when 46 hours after the hotel was flattened, they pulled out, alive, two young Swedish women, scratched, cut, but not a bone in their bodies broken.

Moments of madness, page 13



Corruption blamed by expert

A Mexican expert, Alfonso Cipres, an architect and president of the ecologist movement, blamed the devastation on corruption allowing building without meeting safety standards.

Dr Luz Maria Rosada, who was leading a rescue and clean-up operation at a 14-storey building where her mother was trapped said complaints after a minor tremor in 1982 had led only to filling cracks in walls with cement.

She said her mother, a member of the residents' committee of the building, had complained repeatedly to the National Fund for People's Dwellings (Fonahapo) and the National Real Estate Administration (ANSA) after the minor tremor showed the buildings to be structurally unsound.



Dust rises as a crane aids Mexico City rescue workers; a woman comforts her child after the second tremor; a man holds his pet after escaping from his flat.

How to keep buildings safe from tremors

By Charles Kneritt
Architecture Correspondent

The behaviour of buildings in earthquake zones has been the subject of much research in recent years. The principal factors are the height of the building and the magnitude of the horizontal forces.

Apart from theoretical and model analyses, the effects can be simulated in real buildings (as at Roman Point last year) by the use of rotating weights at roof level.

To overcome collapse, buildings have to withstand horizontal movement, particularly in their foundations. For this reason, they are often built on a raft which "floats" rather like a water carrier on a ship.

The structure must also be monolithic - that is with strong joints between columns and beams in steel or reinforced concrete framed structures, or wall and floor slabs in large panel construction - so that the building will not collapse like a pack of cards.

The scenes of devastation in Mexico City show that many buildings have been subject to progressive collapse, where structural failure in one part has led to self-destruction of the whole building.

Subsidence may also have occurred because the city is built on the bed of a former lake, and the earthquakes will have opened voids leading to vertical as well as horizontal movement.

Previous experience has demonstrated that light, flexible structures are more likely to resist the effects of an earthquake than heavier structures which cannot bend.

Balancing act to curb the generals

After a 12-year interregnum of repressive military rule that ended last March, President Julio Sanguinetti is seeking to lead Uruguay back to its historical reputation as South America's most stable democracy. Douglas Tweedle reports from Montevideo on how this nation of three million people is adjusting to civilian rule six months on.

One of the legacies of the departing generals that Señor Sanguinetti had to deal with when he took office was an imposing, brand-new seven-storey building on the outskirts of Montevideo. Equipped with bullet-proof windows, two helicopter landing pads, and surrounded by bunkers and gun



turrets, the modernistic building was the pride of the military and was to become the new headquarters of the Defence Ministry and the military high command.

Built at a cost of US\$13 million when Uruguayans were being asked to tighten their belts to pay the country's \$4.7 billion foreign debt, it had become a glass and concrete symbol of the hated military's power and arrogance.

President Sanguinetti resolved the situation with a single decision that proved his mastery of the political gesture: he appropriated the building, renamed it Edificio Libertad (Liberty Building), and installed himself on the seventh floor as soon as the paint was dry on the walls. "With that one move," Sanguinetti both saved the country money and symbolically asserted his control over the military," said Señor Eduardo Havia, a presidential spokesman.

Not all of Señor Sanguinetti's efforts to end the generals' back to the barracks have gone so smoothly, but most observers credit him with having done everything possible to balance the pressures of a resentful

officer corps against civilian calls for punishment of officers accused of human rights crimes under military rule.

The civilian Government has reduced the military budget by approximately 25 per cent (combined security expenditures account for 40 per cent) of a new budget to be discussed in Congress soon, cut back on military functions and closed several military academies in the provinces. It has even put Army recruits to work on public works projects.

But without a doubt, the most explosive issue is the prosecution of officers for human rights abuses prior to last March. Between 1973 and 1985, the Uruguayan military ran what was arguably the most repressive, if not the bloodiest, of South America's military regimes. Human rights groups estimate that one out of every 50 Uruguayans was detained or had his house searched by the military, and that one of every 500 was imprisoned for political crimes. Amnesty International has reported that torture was a widespread practice in the military prisons in the late 1970s, and hundreds of torture victims were released after the civilian Government took over.

Congressional investigations led by Senator German Araujo, of the left-wing Frente Amplio coalition, have produced convincing testimony by victims who say they can identify their torturers.

Government sources said there are pockets of restless officers in the Army, urging General Hugo Medina, the army commander, not to stand for the prosecution of military officers.

Under increasing pressure from public opinion and the media, President Sanguinetti is reported to have reached a "working agreement" with General Medina, by which the military would agree to punish the worst of the human rights violators as an exemplary action, but on condition that they be tried in military courts.

Whether such a strategy will satisfy the increasingly vocal left wing is unclear, but observers say the agreement should help General Medina to control his troops.

Tomorrow: The economy

Troops break rebel grip on key Uganda bridge

Kampala (AP) - Guerrillas of the National Resistance Army took control of the bridge across Owen Falls dam for several hours yesterday, leaving Kampala virtually inaccessible by road before the Uganda Army drove them back and reopened the road.

Residents of Jinja, site of the dam and Uganda's second biggest city, reported fierce fighting and said that the government troops used rocket-propelled grenades to dislodge the rebels.

The NRA force of about 100 men fled from the road as hundreds of troops from local barracks appeared. The fight was waged away from the bridge, which is above the dam at the source of the Nile.

There was no damage to the bridge or the dam, which supplies hydroelectric power to all of Uganda and a great part of western Kenya, including Nairobi.

north-east of Kampala, at about 10.30am, and began turning back traffic in both directions, according to taxi drivers returning to Kampala.

The bridge is normally guarded only by police, but a big army barracks is within two miles.

It was soon after 12.30pm when troops began their assault on the NRA position. Residents said there was heavy gunfire but knew nothing of casualties.

The NRA manoeuvre is believed to be part of a plan to encircle the capital and cut off its supplies.

Twice last week the NRA set up roadblocks at two points on the road between Kampala and south-western Uganda, over which much of the food for the capital must travel. By the weekend, Kampala was experiencing food shortages.

Jinja is Uganda's industrial centre. Uganda also depends heavily on the route to carry goods to and from the Kenyan port of Mombasa.

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Source: Money Management With-Profits Endowment Survey, May 1985.

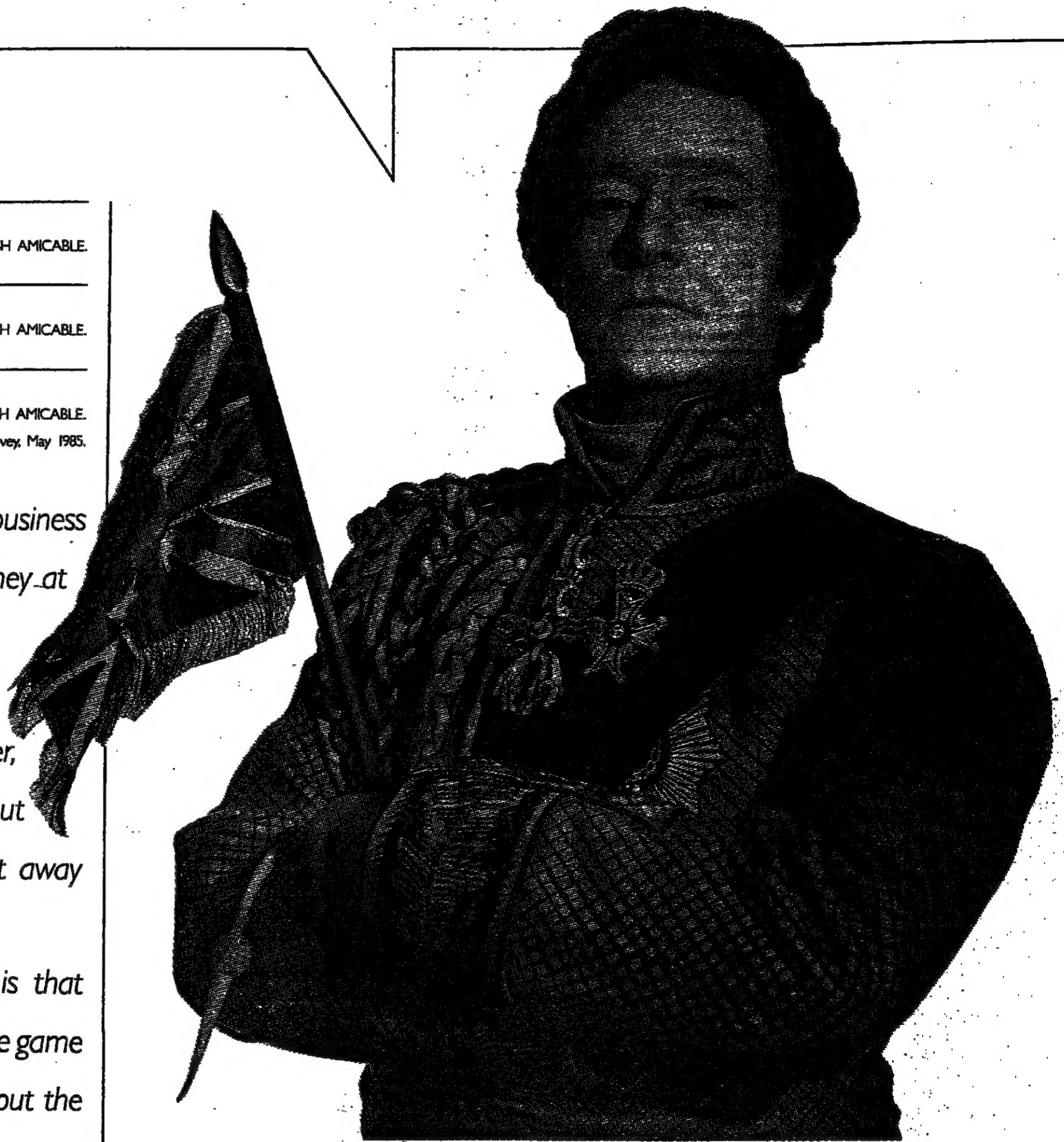
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That little bit of glory got me onto the back of the fiver, a great place to mug up about money, and where to tuck it away for a rainy day.

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THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON

So, use your loaf, stick all your life assurance premiums, endowment payments and pension contributions into Scottish Amicable.

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It breaks my heart to admit it, but it looks as if the boys at Scottish Amicable are winning more battles

than yours truly."

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Ten die as militias clash

200,000 flee Tripoli violence as shells pound harbour streets

Tripoli, Lebanon (Reuters) - The north-Lebanese city of Tripoli has suffered its worst night of shelling in a week of clashes between rival Muslim militias, and Syrian officers yesterday started talks to try to end the battles.

Residential districts again came under artillery fire at midday after a three-hour full-scale bombardment killed at least 10 people and injured 32 in the harbour area alone, bringing the toll since fighting began to more than 82 dead and 300 wounded.

Rescuers could not reach other casualties because of more fighting on the city's confrontation lines, they added.

Shells and clusters of long-range rockets hit strongholds of the Sunni "Islamic Unification Movement" (Tawneed) in an almost unbroken 12-hour blitz. Black smoke poured from a cargo boat, one of two ships hit in the harbour. Twenty more vessels lay off the coast, unable to unload.

The shelling devastated the Tawneed-controlled al-Mina area, a warren of narrow streets and old houses near the port. Police say more than 200,000 people have already fled the violence. More families yesterday crammed household goods into cars and fled.

Children carried water in buckets from a mains pipe blown open by a shell. Fuel for Tripoli's refinery was running low and electricity was rationed. Shops and restaurants were shut. A lawyer from the hill-top Abu Samra district, a Tawneed bastion, said 90 per cent of its 100,000 residents had fled.

The fighting is the worst in Tripoli since Syrian-backed Palestinian dissidents drove the PLO leader Yasser Arafat and his men from the city in 1983.

In Beirut yesterday, hundreds of Shia Muslim fundamentalist women, carrying portraits of Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, marched peace-

fully through the populous southern suburbs to mark the start of the Muslim holy month of Ashoura.

Meanwhile, Israeli troops yesterday blew up the remains of a helicopter wrecked by anti-Israeli fighters in south Lebanon, sources in the UN Truce Force in Lebanon (Unifil) said.

Israeli infantrymen removed bodies from the crippled helicopter before destroying it, a French Unifil officer said.

Witnesses heard two powerful blasts from a hill near the village of Zabqine, seven miles from the border, where Shia Muslim Amal fighters earlier set the helicopter ablaze with a rocket-propelled grenade.

Israeli troops who tried to reach the wreckage during the night were ambushed. Unifil sources said three Amal fighters died in the clash, saying Israel had so far prevented Red Cross teams from recovering their bodies.

JERUSALEM: Israel confirmed that one of its helicop-



Ulricke Derickson, the heroine stewardess of the TWA hijack in Beirut earlier this year, is feted at a New York parade by Mayor Edward Koch, right, and Senator Alfonse D'Amato.

ters was attacked and damaged during a raid in south Lebanon at the weekend, and that three soldiers were injured when their vehicle blew up on a mine (David Bernstein writes).

The Army spokesman said that the helicopter was on the ground when it was hit, and that no one was hurt. The only casualties in the raid, at the northern edge of the narrow

buffer zone controlled by the Israeli-backed South Lebanese army, were the three soldiers who were slightly injured when their vehicle drove over a mine near the village of Shahin.

Unusual tactics test skill of Karpov

By Raymond Keene

The seventh game in Moscow between Gary Kasparov and Anatoly Karpov in the world chess championship was drawn on Saturday in 31 moves.

Kasparov adopted an unusual and aggressive variation against Karpov's Nimzo-Indian defence and one which has not been seen before in a world title contest.

Kasparov, as white, castled on the Queen's side and, on move 10, sacrificed a pawn to blast open lines from all directions against black's exposed King.

On move 22 Kasparov missed a possibly more favourable continuation of his attack, namely: 22.KXP N-R4, 23.RXN RNR, 24.P-B5 B-Q4, 25.R-K1 with great pressure.

After Kasparov's more cautious 22nd move, the world champion defended well to regain level chances. In the final position a draw by perpetual check will arise after 31... FXR, 32.Q-B5ch.

The score is now two wins to Karpov and one win to Kasparov with four games drawn. Final victory in the match will go to the player who scores six wins or achieves 12½ points, whichever comes first. The next game will be played tomorrow.

Seventh game
White Kasparov, Black Karpov
Nimzo-Indian Defence

1 P-Q4	N-KB3	2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 N-QB3	B-N5	4 N-B3	B-Q4
5 B-A5	P-Q2	6 P-B3	Qh-Q2
7 Q-B2	P-QB3	8 B-Q3	Bxh5
9 P-B5	P-KR3	10 B-R4	B-Q2
11 N-Q2	N-J4	12 B-Q2	B-R4
13 Q-Q1	N-N2	14 P-KR4	P-KB4
15 P-B3	P-B2	16 P-B3	Q-K2
17 Q-K3	P-B2	18 Q-Q3	R-R1
19 P-B5	Qh-P4	20 B-B4	B-P4
21 P-B3	N-B3	22 Q-B5ch	N-R4
23 B-Q2	Qh-KN1	24 B-P	B-Q4
25 P-B3	N-B3	26 N-KBch	N-K4
27 P-B3	N-B3	28 N-B3	P-B3
29 R-R1	R-R1	30 Q-Nch	K-B1
31 R-B5			Draw agreed.

Jail riot follows Lisbon breakout

Lisbon (Reuters) - Firemen

and armed police were rushed to a top-security prison outside Lisbon yesterday after rioting prisoners set fire to buildings in the second violent incident in a Portuguese jail in 24 hours.

The trouble at Vale de Judeus prison, about 30 miles north-east of the capital, followed a spectacular dawn escape of 11 prisoners. 10 of them suspected left-wing urban guerrillas, from a Lisbon jail on Saturday.

Eight of the fugitives are among a total of 73 people accused of links with FP25 (Popular Forces of April 25) named after the date of Portugal's 1974 revolution. Their trial on terrorism charges began on July 22 but was adjourned until October 2 because of the shooting of a key prosecution witness.

Britons killed

Athens (AP) - Two British tourists were killed on the island of Rhodes when their rented car collided with a taxi. They were identified as George Mackenzie, aged 33, a lawyer from London, and Sally Ann Kilpert, aged 25, from Bradford.

Marriage law

Bern (AP) - Swiss voters approved a marriage law to replace 78-year-old legislation which the Government had described as incompatible with female dignity because it gave the husband sweeping legal power over his wife.

Ship visit off

Stockholm (Reuters) - Neutral Sweden cancelled a port call by two US Navy ships next month on the grounds that it would coincide with a visit by a British destroyer, HMS Liverpool, and thus give Nato too high a profile.

Paintings found

Aix-en-Provence (Reuters) - Police have recovered a Rembrandt self-portrait and a painting by the 15th century Flemish artist, Robert Campin, stolen from a museum here earlier this month.

Through at last

Islamabad (Reuters) - A persistent Pakistani finally got the right number: a telephone was installed after a 25-year wait.

Spain sends destroyer after attack

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

The Spanish Government came under heavy Opposition pressure yesterday to give a tough response to a mortar and grenade attack on a Spanish Navy vessel off the African coast on Saturday which killed one naval rating and seriously injured two others.

The destroyer Ferrández was sent to the area after the most serious of a long chain of incidents involving Spanish trawlers fishing close to the Sahara coast.

The attack was suspected in Madrid to have been mounted by Polisario guerrillas who, since 1975 when the Spanish abandoned their former Saharan colony, have been disputing the desert territory with Morocco.

The naval vessel had gone to assist a trawler from the Canaries which had come under an earlier grenade attack while fishing at night.

Palestinian who fights Israel with words

From Ian Murray, Amman

Mohammad Milhem is one of Mrs Margaret Thatcher's "men of peace" - the Palestinian who, she says, has rejected violence, recognized Israel and who is therefore acceptable as part of the four-man delegation to visit Britain next month to talk about the stalled Middle East "peace process".

He is ruggedly handsome, with a smart taste in pin-stripe suits and silk neckties, and looks more like a tanned American businessman than an executive member of the Palestinian Liberation Organization. But a huge gold-framed poster-sized photograph of Mr Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, in his air-conditioned office at the Palestinian National Council here shows where his allegiance lies.

His deep, measured voice explains his reasons in a slow, lucid English learnt in the British mandate days at Arab colleges in Jerusalem. He is tired after flying back overnight from the Liberal party confer-

ence in Dundee, but sure of his lines: "Every Palestinian is a politician, unfortunately. He has no choice but to speak politics".

He began his career as schoolteacher in the small Arab town of Hehool on the West Bank of the Jordan. He built his house there when he got married, beside the one where his father, aged 90, still lives and not far from where his grandparents are buried. He is now aged 56, and it was only about nine years ago that he agreed to take over as mayor of the 15,000 people in the town. He was quickly in trouble with the Israeli authorities.

"I wanted a wholesale fruit and vegetable market - that is a sign of peace and welfare for my people - but the Israelis turned it down. I used to visit people from the Israeli peace movement and explain to them how peace could be achieved by recognizing the Palestinians' right of self-determination. That is the only thing that will bring peace to the whole area."



Mr Milhem: how to change language of terror

"Fighting for your rights, including stoning vehicles, is not terrorism. For 18 years our people have been oppressed, denied human rights."

"People fight oppression in different ways. I do it by speaking to people. Some do it by stoning cars. Some do it by stabbing. Some do it with machine guns. Some do it by demonstrating."

It was at midnight on May 2, 1980, that the Israelis knocked

at his door and asked him to go to Tel Aviv for a meeting. He climbed into a helicopter and found to his horror that he was flown into exile, away from his village, his wife and his nine children. He said it was two months later that he learnt he had been expelled for "incitement".

He does condemn hijacking as something no one in their right mind would do. "But hijacking and terrorism and stabbings are just symptoms."

"We should be talking about the weather, about the delicious grapes, about the beautiful architecture of old Jerusalem. Instead we are talking about stabbings and terror. How can we change this language?"

"The people in the refugee camp here gave Mrs Thatcher a message to the British people: 'Please help us go back home'. That is the real root of the matter. Give us back our human rights, and the next time you come we shall talk about the weather, the grapes and the architecture."

Saudis jail Scottish sea captain

Munama, Bahrain (AP) - A Scottish sea captain, Alistair Mackay, has been jailed in Saudi Arabia for allegedly entering a restricted area in Saudi waters, his company's officials and the British Embassy in Riyadh reported yesterday.

Mr Mackay, aged 45, from Ballantrae, has been jailed for three months and fined £650, according to prison officials in Amman.

A spokesman for the Bahrain-based Middle East Navigation Aids Service, for which Mr Mackay works, said he believed the arrest was the result of a misunderstanding.

Mr Mackay and his ship the 1,576-ton Relume, a buoy and lighthouse tender, were detained by a Saudi patrol on September 3 as they worked near the Arabian American Oil Company (Aramco) oil terminal at Ras Tanura on the Gulf. The ship and its crew of 52, were released.



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A great way to fly
SINGAPORE AIRLINES

The laws that govern London's transport are about to be changed, and if they're implemented more or less anybody will be able to operate their own bus service.

The idea is that increased competition will bring fares down.

It's an idea that's recently had a trial run in Hereford, and some fares did in fact come down.

But so did standards.

The new bus operators kept costs down by running very old buses.

Also by running very erratic services.

And by failing to spend much money on safety or servicing.

nice small town, where cowboy operators are easily spotted and easily traced.

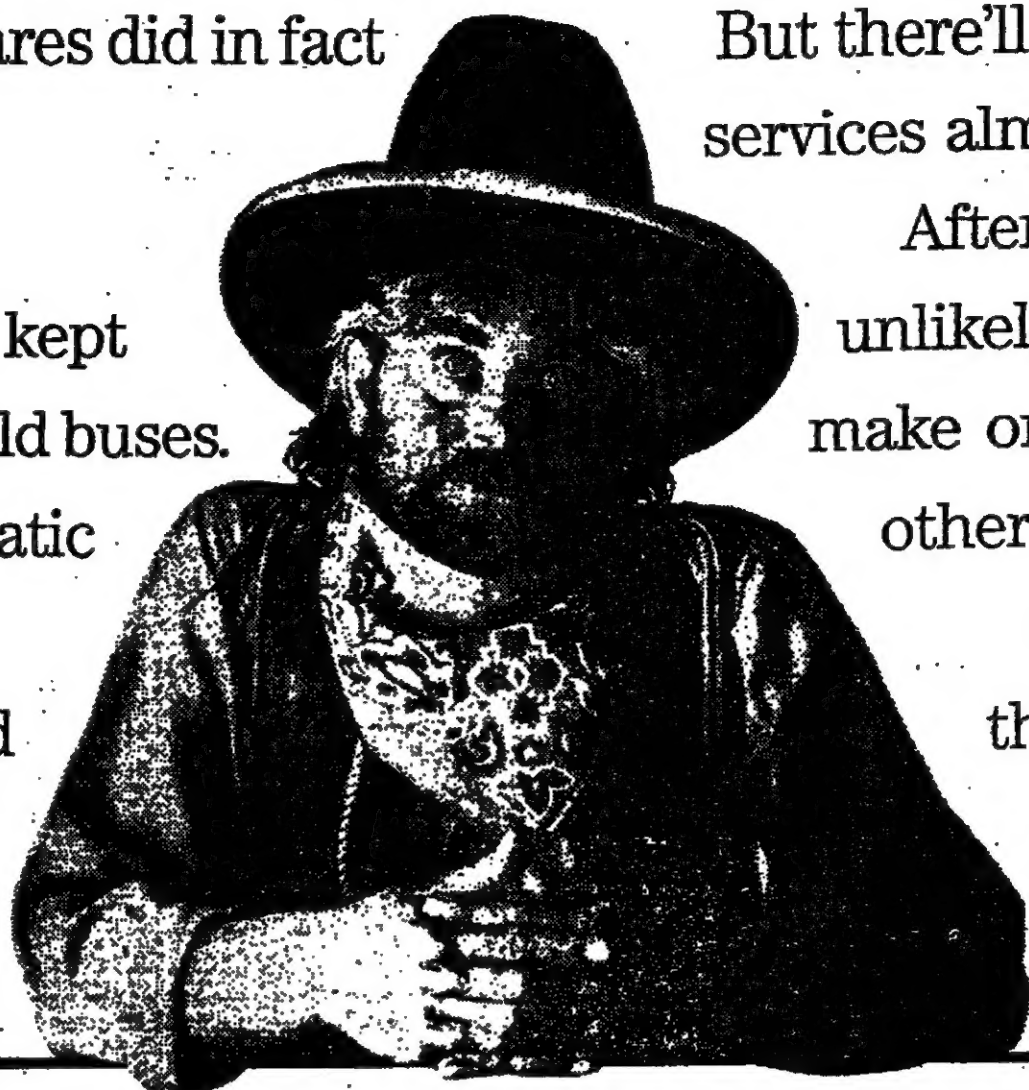
So what will it be like when they come to London?

Well, it's true there could be plenty of cut-price services clogging up money-making routes like Oxford Street.

But there'll be high-priced infrequent services almost everywhere else.

After all, private operators are unlikely to spend the money they make on busy routes to subsidise other less profitable services.

And there's little chance that they'll spend it on bus shelters or bus maps. Or travel passes that let you



SOON, ALMOST ANYBODY WILL BE ABLE TO SET UP A BUS SERVICE IN LONDON.

As a result two of Hereford's three new operators were eventually banned from the streets.

The other one went out of business, along with two bus companies that had served Hereford well for years before the experiment began.

Now Hereford has just one effective bus company, no real competition and fares have started to rise again.

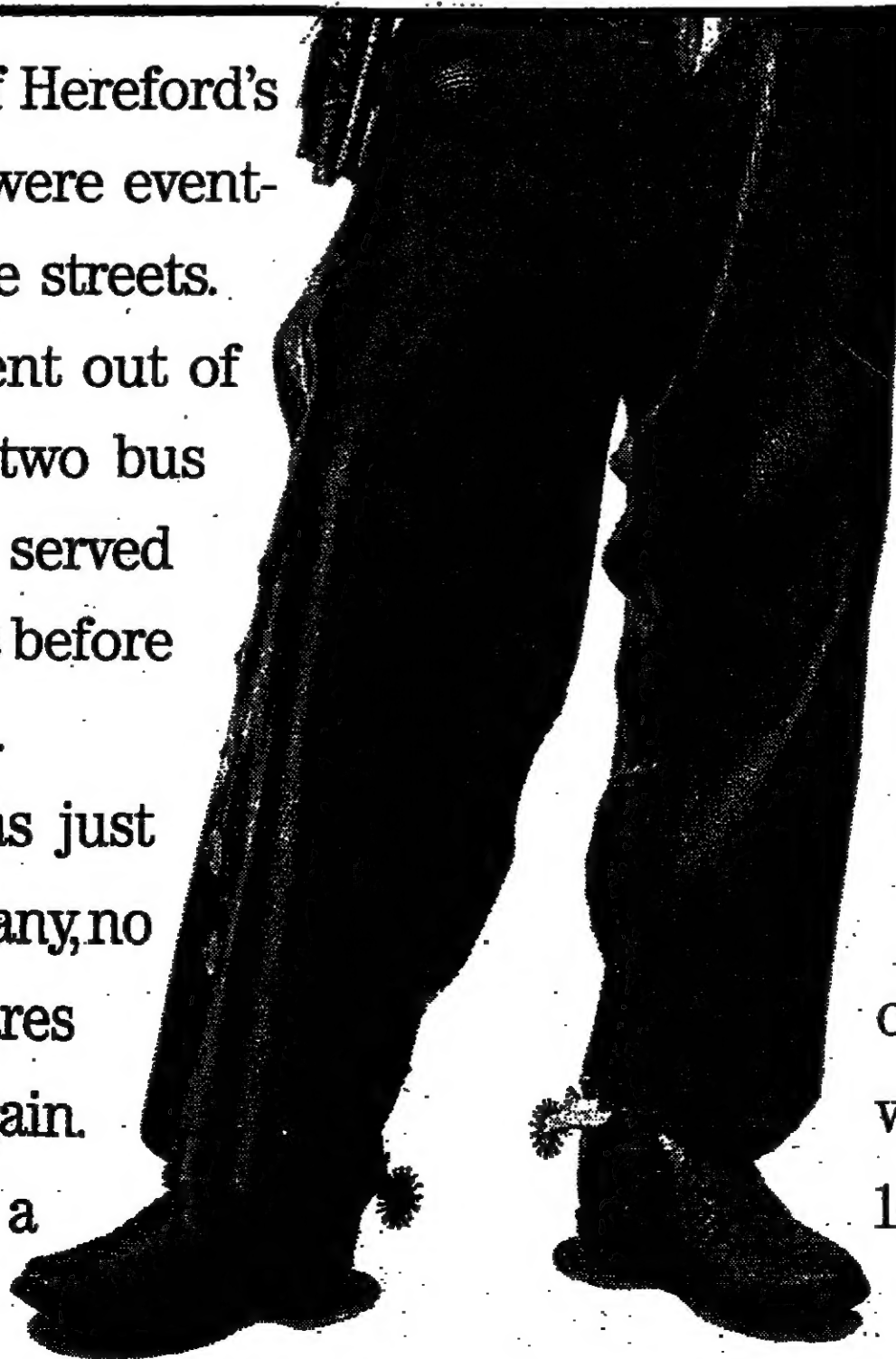
But Hereford, is a

change from bus to bus or bus to underground.

And there's certainly no profit to be made from free bus passes for senior citizens.

So before we turn our bus services over to just anybody, perhaps somebody should do something?

The next opportunity will occur when the House of Lords votes on the Transport Bill on 14th October



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South Africans pull out of Angola but operation to aid Unita is expected

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

South Africa announced the withdrawal yesterday morning of the last of about 500 troops which crossed into southern Angola last Monday in what was described as a "follow-up operation" against Swapo (South West Africa People's Organization) guerrillas fighting for the independence of Namibia.

The military communiqué made no reference to allegations by Angola that South African forces had also penetrated deep into its territory to help hard-pressed Angolan rebels of Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement fend off an attack by Angolan Government forces.

Speculation here that South Africa is about to launch, or has

already launched, a large-scale invasion in support of Dr Savimbi was reinforced by a statement on Friday night by the Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan, declaring that his government would not allow Unita to be defeated.

It was the first open admission by Pretoria of its support for Unita. South Africa, General Malan said, was "helping Unita to help itself" by providing "material, humanitarian and moral" assistance, and would continue to do so wherever it saw fit.

The current offensive against Unita, he maintained, was backed by Soviet and Cuban arms and troops and was evidence of "a new muscled aggressiveness" being shown in

Angola by the Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev.

Dr Savimbi admitted he was under severe pressure at a hastily arranged midnight press conference on Friday at his bush headquarters in south-east Angola attended by some 20 South African journalists and representatives of international news agencies flown in from South Africa.

● NEW YORK: South Africa's latest raid into Angola was unanimously condemned by the UN Security Council late on Friday night. (Zoriana Pysariwsky writes).

The resolution demanded the unconditional withdrawal of South African forces from Angola.

Emotional reunion for divided Koreans

From David Watts, Seoul

Thirty years of pent-up emotion briefly united the Korean Peninsula in a flood of tears over the weekend as northerners met southern relatives for the first time since the Korean War.

Some merely held hands and sobbed silently, a family group collapsed on the floor in hysteria, a daughter sat stunned as her North Korean actor-father stared unbelievably at the girl he had not seen since she was one. Even foreign journalists were in tears at the evidence of the devastation of the spirit that war and politics had visited on the two Koreas.

The meetings, in a Seoul hotel, were an excruciating public display, often, it seemed, with more of an eye to their propaganda value than that of resurrecting family relationships.

The separation of the two countries has wrought more fundamental divisions than that of East and West Germany. North Koreans have developed behind the extraordinary barrier of the "Great Leader" Kim Il Sung's cult of personality, a barrier which was sometimes too formidable for brother and sister to penetrate.

Bishop Daniel Tji told his sister, Yong-Hwa, according to South Korean journalists in Pyongyang, that he hoped to go to heaven after death. Yong-Hwa replied: "The place where



Overcome by emotion, a father from South Korea meets his two sons in Pyongyang yesterday for the first time since they were separated during the Korean war in the early 1950s.

we live now is heaven, but my brother says he will go to heaven after death. He is surely beside himself."

"What on earth is heaven?" chimed in another relative. "Are you speaking of heaven after having seen it?"

"You really have been brainwashed," replied the bishop.

The atmosphere at the

official level throughout the weekend was little better than it has been over the past few months, despite the joy of the family reunions.

The Pyongyang art troupe gave two performances at the Seoul National Theatre, exquisite exhibitions of technical excellence both in dance and traditional song. Their training clearly owed as much to the

Influence of Chairman Mao as to traditional Korean culture, but the hand-picked audience of government members and politicians could not bring itself to reward the artists' skill with anything more than minimal applause.

The 150 northerners in Pyongyang return home today and so do the northerners in Seoul. All of them, no doubt,

will be wondering whether the weekend's brief interlude is the first of a series or whether governments having gained what they could from the exercise, the next might be months or years away.

● TOKYO: North Korea accused South Korea yesterday of pursuing a "sinister political purpose" in the exchange (AP reports).

New anti-apartheid alliance formed

From Our Own Correspondent, Johannesburg

A new anti-apartheid alliance seen as an historic attempt to press for change from the middle ground of South African politics was formed at the weekend at a meeting in a Johannesburg suburb attended by about 150 people of all races prominent in all walks of life.

The two most important figures behind the alliance are Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert,

the leader of the Progressive Federal Party (PEP), and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the acknowledged leader of South Africa's six million Zulus.

Among the 150 delegates at the meeting, which was held behind closed doors, were leading businessmen, churchmen, academics, lawyers, journalists and sportsmen, predominantly white, but also

including a number of Africans. The UDF and other radical groups declined invitations to attend.

The alliance hopes to "bring about by non-violent means and in the shortest time possible the complete dismantling of apartheid and the negotiation through a national convention of a constitution based on one citizenship in one country".

Miners International

Scargill's world role ruffles boardrooms

From Donald Macintyre, Labour Editor, Paris

Mr Arthur Scargill's long-held ambition of a new worldwide Miners International under his own presidency was finally realized in the imposing brick-and-glass headquarters of the Confederation Générale du Travail at Montreuil at the weekend.

Mr Scargill's success in securing 42 applications for affiliation from mining and energy unions round the globe may send a tremor or two through some multinational company boardrooms - themselves the subject of one of the keynote debates in the inaugural session of the new organization, which ended last night.

The NUM president has made no secret of the fact that he is seeking affiliations not only from mining unions but also from other energy unions, including those representing oil and power station workers. The main surprise of the inaugural conference were delegations from Iraq and Syria, and Mr Scargill claims there is strong interest from unions in Kuwait and from coal-mining in Egypt.

Nearer home, Mr Scargill revealed that he had already approached the TGWU about possible affiliation to the new International in respect of power station workers and open-cast miners.

All of this seriously alarmed not only the 95-year-old Miners' International Federation of which the NUM had been a member until a year ago, but also its parent body, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which embraces the main trade union centres - including every Western industrialized country, as well as many in the Third World.

Immediately after the war, the formation of the World Federation of Trade Unions spanned East and West, including member unions from all the allied powers. But by the late 1940s, with relations fast

deteriorating between the superpowers, the principal Western affiliates broke away to form the ICFTU. In 1952, the French Government expelled the WFTU from its Paris headquarters, since when it has been based in Prague.

Under the constitution agreed at the weekend, the 16-strong executive board will include the president, two vice-presidents, six chairmen of standing committees, and territorial representatives from all its regions - Europe, Asia, Oceania, Africa and the Americas.

The British NUM has been allowed to waive its affiliation fees because of sequestration and receivership in Britain. Mr Peter Heathfield, the NUM General Secretary, was elected chairman of the key political and general committee. The Paris-based international's one "sub-office" will be Sheffield.

The new body's membership remains dominated by the Eastern bloc, Communist Party-oriented unions in Western countries, and by left-wing Third World regimes.

Mr Scargill repeated his insistence yesterday that the international is intended to span the ideological divide between East and West. But suspicion of the heavily Eastern bloc presence in the new body will be intensified by the decision on Friday night of the WFTU's Warsaw-based mining international to dissolve itself formally in anticipation of the new organization.

The stage is set for what promises to be a bitter and protracted struggle between Mr Scargill and ICFTU subsidiaries for the adherents of unions, including many in the Third World, caught in the middle.

Force Ouvrière, the non-Communist French trade union centre, has already written to President Mitterrand asking him to banish the new organization from Paris.

URGENT MEXICO EARTHQUAKE DISASTER YOU CAN HELP

It is feared thousands of people have been killed and hundreds more injured in Thursday's earthquake in Mexico.

First reports estimate the area of devastation covers 308,000 square miles, twice the size of Greater London. Entire buildings are in rubble and in Mexico City as many as 35% of the buildings have been damaged. People's homes, work, lives, destroyed in just three minutes.

They urgently need our help.

Our representative is already in Mexico providing immediate aid in assessing how we can help with recovery. But we need more help to continue this work.

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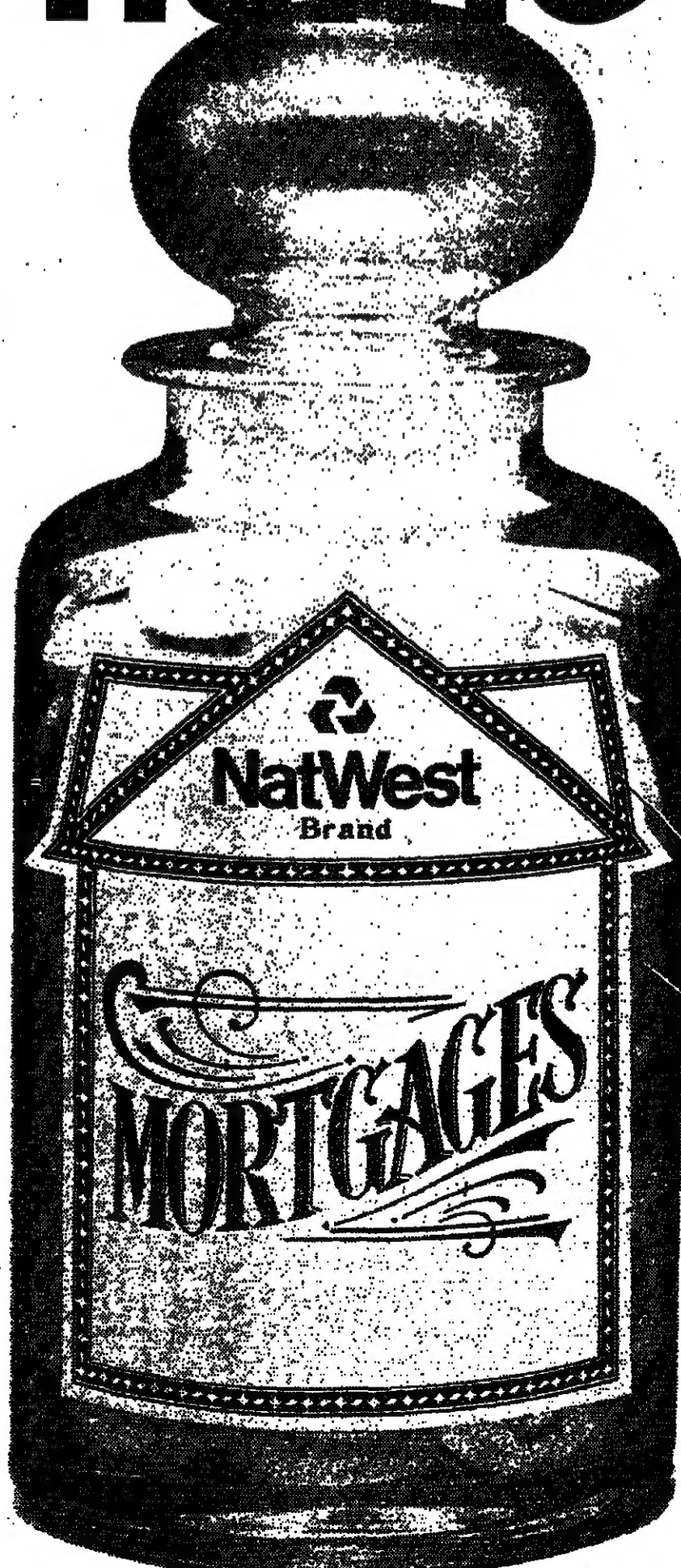
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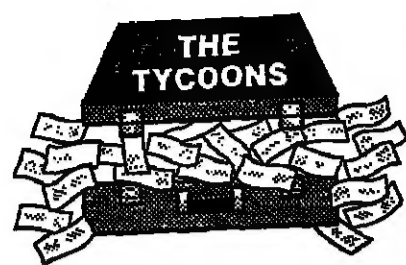
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In the first of a three-part series on entrepreneurs, William Kay looks at the man behind a burgeoning empire

The driving force of a high-flyer



Gerald Ronson is the tough talker who made Heron International the second biggest private company in Britain.

But why is he a workaholic, ever striving to build on the success that has put him in the top-income bracket? What makes Ronson run?

Gerald Ronson makes few compromises in life. He speaks his mind and expects others to do likewise. It is a feature of his conversational style, however, that he feels compelled to remind his audience of how he has done and how much he has had to struggle.

Heron International, Ronson's master company, ranks today as the second biggest private company in Britain, where it owns petrol stations, property and housebuilding under the Heron name, the H. R. Owen Roll-Royce concession, and National Insurance and Guarantee Corporation.

Overseas, the group has extensive property interests in France, Belgium, Switzerland and north America, as well as a US bank and one of America's most successful savings and loan associations, roughly the equivalent of a British building society.

Heron is fast catching Britain's biggest private company, Littlewoods, of stores and football pools fame. "If only I'd had the good years they've had in the past to build my business on - the mind boggles", Ronson says. "I've had to do it through a recession."

But the years of having to prove himself have left their mark and still keep him striving despite the fact that Heron's assets are worth well over half a billion pounds.

Ronson was born in Paddington, west London, in 1939, the grandson of Russian immigrants who fled the pogroms in the early years of this century. He inherited his burly frame from his father Henry, a former amateur boxing champion and Heron chairman until 1974.

"For the first 24 years of my life, until I began to understand what he was doing, there was no one in the world who could wind me up like my father, he admits. "I worked as hard as I could, and still he wanted more. I was a millionaire by the age of 23, and that was when it was a lot harder to make a million than it is today, and still he would have to go to it."

Gerald left school at the age of 14. He says: "I hated school. I couldn't wait to get out."

"I remember one of the teachers, who I really hated, saying to me 'You'll never be anything, Ronson, because you're good for nothing', and that made me determined to prove him wrong."

As soon as he got out he went to his father's furniture business, working long hours. 7am to 8.30pm Mondays to Fridays, 7am to 1pm on Saturdays, and often going in on Sundays for meetings. "You had to get in early if you didn't want my father on your back, so it paid to get in at five to seven," says Ronson. The habit has never left him. He still works 12 hours a day, six days a week. Before long, he was helping to run the business.

In 1956 they changed direction. Ronson explains: "We were making enough to give us a living, and £25,000 a year profit on top, the equivalent of about £150,000 today. But it was never going to go very far. We built a factory for £100,000 which

we sold for £198,500. My father said, 'That's as much as we make in four years, working 13 hours a day and employing 350 people. So we closed down the furniture business and went into property.'"

They started with £1,000,000 and nine years later the property portfolio had grown to £4,500,000, mainly through developing shops, blocks of flats and industrial estates. Then they formed Heron - an abbreviation of Henry Ronson's name - and Gerald moved into petrol stations.

Ronson was the first in the UK to introduce the self-service concept in petrol stations. It turned out to be Heron's engine of growth. He would buy the site, get a business going, and sell it on for a capital profit. Over the years, Heron has owned about 500 forecourts: it is now down to about 60. But trading in the stations themselves brought the group substantial profits.

They also brought Ronson an early reputation for toughness. He started charging filling station attendants for any petrol shortages which showed up. "I'm not M15," he explains. "I can't go sponging on them. But if someone is taking £50 out of the till, he's taking £50 out of my pocket, and I'm not having that. So if there's anything missing, I knock it off the wages of the people who were on the shift. They can sort it out amongst themselves."

Dealing in shops, offices houses and petrol stations gave Ronson the key to his business: property and cash flow. Property gave him something tangible; it had value.

He expanded into financial services, particularly insurance, because he regarded it as a soft industry, poorly run in the main and badly sold.

Today, he still hopes to control five per cent of the UK motor insurance business.

Ronson has not been slow to leap on the bandwagon carrying a long list of British business into the ever-tantalizing US market. He spends several days a month over there, and shares the ambition of many of his compatriots to have half their profits stemming from America within a few years, mainly from property and financial services.

But he keeps a very low profile. At his US base in Tucson, Arizona, he owns Pima Savings, a savings and loan association claimed in 1984 to be the state's fastest-growing financial institution. In the company's annual report, he features modestly in one group photograph of the directors, and you have to comb the small print of the report carefully to discover that Pima is ultimately controlled by Heron.

"They don't like that kind of thing in Arizona. The Americans have got to be the top dogs. They don't want to believe that our poor Brits could run anything," Ronson says.

Until 1981 Heron was best known in the British business community



"One teacher said: You'll never be anything, Ronson... that made me determined to prove him wrong"

for the fact that it was hardly known at all. "At that stage it was just another of those very private businesses you see dotted around the place," says one stockbroker ruefully. "And about all we knew was that it owned petrol stations and was run by that big fellow with a chip on his shoulder."

By the end of that year Ronson had sprung into prominence with a much-publicized battle for Associated Communications Corporation, the entertainment group created by Lord Lew Grade.

The bidding had been started at £35 million by Robert Holmes à Court, an Australian who had been brought on to the ACC board by Lord Grade. After a couple of months and two intervening bids by Ronson, the Australian raised the stakes to £60 million. Ronson called it a day.

In 1982 he brushed against Rank Organisation, then desperately searching for ways out of its financial difficulties. Ronson offered to buy Rank's franchise for Xerox copiers, but was turned down.

Early the following year, he demonstrated his new-found clout by teaming up with some of the biggest investment groups in the country, including the Post Office and National Coal Board pension funds, to mount an ambitious £200 million bid for UDS Group, the clothing stores company which then owned Richard Shops and John Collier. Again he was outbid and again he took a handsome profit on his shareholding.

The point was driven home that he was not going to be lured by the excitement of an auction into paying any more than he intended.

Ronson makes no secret of the fact that he is on the lookout for businesses which are asset-rich, straightforward and give a good cash

flow. Sixty per cent of Heron's shares are committed to the Ronson Charitable Foundation and the rest are in trust. "I've got no capital in the business," he explains. "I'm not going to leave any to my children. They won't have a big stake in Heron. I don't believe in it. I started with nothing." In 1983 he received £446,000 from Heron, then one of the highest incomes in the land.

Ronson's way with his staff is, in his own words, a question of "kicking them up the backside and cajoling them." He says: "I lead from the front. I don't work a nine-to-five day and expect them to climb Everest. When they're climbing Everest, I can tell you I'm well ahead of them up near the summit."

But he recognizes that loyalty has to work both ways if a chief executive is to expect that degree of devotion. "I have to be loyal to them in return," he says. "That's why I don't sell businesses. When things are going badly in a company, the market's bad and there's nothing they can do about it, the last thing they want is the fear that I might sell the business."

Ronson sees himself as a hands-on entrepreneur. Although he can no longer visit every part of the group every week, he makes up for that with daily, weekly and monthly reports from each subsidiary, backed up by weekly management committee meetings and monthly brainstorming sessions.

He says: "My greatest personal strength is a flair for making

decisions. I don't agonize over them. I make them instantly. Not all of them, of course, are good decisions. But if 51 per cent are good, I'm on the right side. Mind you, I never make the sort of decisions that could make or break the company. If you study Heron you'll see that we are a very conservative business indeed. We don't go in for risk-taking."

This attitude is all of a piece with Ronson's overriding desire to maintain his hard-earned credibility. It is not to prove himself in some corner of the City simply because he has not gone out of his way to ingratiate himself with the establishment. That he has decided to go public, at least in the informal sense, says much for his long-term ambitions.

What's it all for? He has said he wants to make a big acquisition in this country, worth maybe twice as much as the UDS bid. One reason is that, as with nearly all his deals, he thinks he could make a lot more money out of it than the present owners can. But it goes beyond that.

"I want to build Heron into a strong and lasting institution," he explains. "It's just outside the top 100 companies in this country at the moment. It'll never be top, because you've got firms like BP and Shell up there. But I want to get Heron into the top ten."

He sums up: "It's a simple business. You just keep on going, straight on, day after day, putting in the hours. Perseverance, that's what

makes the difference. We're not doing fancy share deals. It's just solid performance, year after year."

Ronson shows few signs of wanting to amass a personal fortune. His salary ensures that he and his family are more than comfortable, and he indulges his fondness for cars with a handsome Bentley. But he has deliberately divorced himself from any direct interest in Heron, diverting most of the eventual benefits to charities aimed at helping the disadvantaged. He is a tireless worker for the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

When pressed to explain his workaholic lifestyle, Ronson tends to claim that Heron is his hobby. But he belongs to the Marylebone Rifle and Pistol Club, and so sometimes hires a job from Heron Marine, one of the group's subsidiaries.

The 1984 model, named *My Gail II* after Ronson's wife, had four staterooms and cost £2 million to build. It was sold to the Sultan of Brunei at a considerable profit. He also pays the company for the use of a British Aerospace executive jet.

But his true source of pride lies in his family life. He and Gail, a former model, have four daughters - Dera, Hayley, Amanda and Lisa. He is not only intensely proud of them; he is equally devoted to shielding them from the glare of publicity which he is reluctantly having to face as Heron's power and influence becomes more apparent.

Adapted from *Tycoons: where they came from and how they made it* by William Kay, published by Piatkus on Thursday, price £9.95.

TOMORROW

Stephen Marks of French Connection

New look at the gallery

When the philanthropist Canon Barnett founded his gallery in 1901 to bring art to London's East End, he could not have foreseen what a leading role it would later play. Now the Whitechapel Art Gallery, reopened on Friday after two years of renovation, has an international reputation.

Under its current director, Nicholas Serota, it has become an essential part of call for many followers of new art. Norman Rosenthal, exhibitions secretary at the Royal Academy, describes the gallery as "the number one address for contemporary art in London."

The work on the Whitechapel is the first of a series of additions to London's late 19th-century museums.

The extension of a foyer, a bookshop and a new stairway near the entrance to improve circulation between the main gallery and the first floor gallery, has hardly disturbed the dramatic procession from the vigorous Arts and Crafts style facade into the austere skeletal main gallery.

The extension built on an adjacent site formerly occupied by a school building, will bring the Whitechapel up-to-date with the requirements of a modern gallery: extra facilities for storage, loading and a freight elevator, office space, a new lecture theatre, audiovisual and study rooms, a cafeteria, and a third small gallery.

The £2 million cost was secured through an energetic bout of fund-raising by Serota (the gallery has no endowment; half its income comes from the Arts Council, GLC and local authority grants, the rest from catalogue sales, sponsorship, donations etc.). He recalled: "When I first came here one of the first things I had to do was deal with the leaking roof. It became obvious that unless we did something about it we would not get works loaned to us."



"One of the first things I had to do was deal with the leaking roof"

Nicholas Serota

The Whitechapel's identity as the place for contemporary art and its international standing was established by the galvanic Bryan Robertson, director from the early 1950s until 1968. Starting with Mondrian in 1955, Robertson pioneered a series of exhibitions of major overseas artists. At the same time he offered British artists the chance to test their strength in an international arena.

After Robertson's departure, however, the Whitechapel's position was eroded by the expanded coverage of contemporary art elsewhere. When Serota arrived in 1976 the gallery was at its lowest ebb with a British-only exhibition policy.

Serota then established an adventurous programme devoted to showing new art as it emerges: exhibitions of artists at the forefront of new movements like the German painter Georg Baselitz and British artists like sculptor Barry Flanagan and painter Malcolm Morley. A major exhibition for next spring, "Painter's Sculpture" from Degas to today, is intended to put in perspective the current crop of painters turning to sculpture.

Recently the Whitechapel has revived the missionary zeal of the founders as a cultural centre to serve the local communities. The new building provides space to expand the community education programme recently established. This includes practical workshops, talks and seminars conducted by professional artists for students from schools and colleges and local groups and exhibitions by local artists in hospitals and health centres in the area. Canon Barnett, would have approved.

Jane Withers

"Howard Hodgkin: Fifty paintings 1973-1985" is at the Whitechapel Art Gallery, 80 Whitechapel High Street, London EC1 (01-377 0107). Until November.

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The relevance of research into rancid coconuts

TALKBACK

From Judith L. Kinderlehrer
Fulwood Road, Sheffield.
I was surprised and angered to find my work singled out as an example of irrelevance in science research in an article by William Hartston in *Spectrum* (Sept 10). How irrelevant can work be when it is supported by a number of the major food producers in the United Kingdom, and is conducted, not on a research grant from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries?

A study of the causes of rancidity in coconut cannot of course be important, unless the loss of material is such that the economy of some exporting country could be affected, or the

product could be dangerous. The world production of coconut oil is roughly half that of butter, and more than groundnut oil. Hence I assume you will agree that it is not an insignificant crop. If rancidity is caused by spoilage due to bacterial or fungal contamination the product could become dangerous even when deterioration is not detectable to the palate. Research into the causes of rancidity could, I suggest, hardly be called trivial or irrelevant.

The use of coconut in these studies was prompted by the problems experienced by an important food packer in the United Kingdom. Customers had been returning packets as inedible and the packers needed to know what was happening. Such is the "narrow, mundane or apparently irrelevant" fur-

Knowledge as a trivial pursuit



Relevant point: from *The Times*, September 10

thermore, although the work has been with coconut, the results are of significance for all dried commodities sold to the public as food.

It is extremely disheartening to find one's work quoted as irrelevant when one has worked extremely hard to tackle problems in industry, which will have an immediate and important benefit to both producers and packers.

The ill-informed author of your article should clearly have taken some care to ascertain the relevance of his examples, both to society and to the article.

Unearthing one of the great truths

From L. E. Foulger,
Department of German,
University of Manchester.
I was delighted to read William Hartston's article on the triviality and irrelevance of much academic research. I had wondered if I were the only academic who had noticed the damning meaning of the word "academic" in ordinary every-day usage.

In the early days of my career I was given the job of working out my department's quinquennial estimates. I did wonder why so important a job was given to so junior and inexperienced a member, but learned very quickly that I was engaged on

an "academic" exercise: that is it was of no practical importance at all within a month or two of my completing the task, government policy had changed and my work had become of only historical (or academic) importance.

In the two decades since that time I have learned to appreciate that early training. I came into the academic life on the crest of the Robbins wave, full of hope, full of enthusiasm and full of idealism, believing that we were actually important and of use to society. I now begin to understand: we exist to give occasional respectability to certain ideas or trends, but society, in the guise of the Government, keeps us in our place by imposing policies which make our job difficult and at times impossible.

Congratulations to William Hartston, who appears to have discovered one of the great truths of the last 20 years.

The need for more study

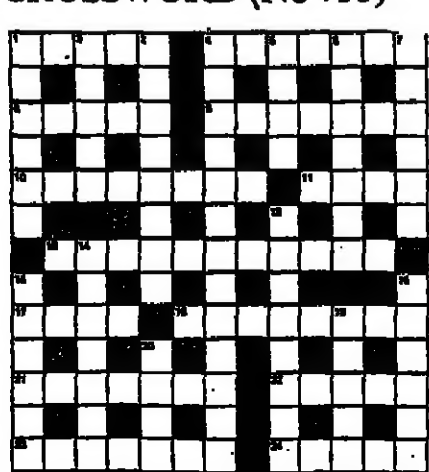
From: Professor B. T. Robson,
University of Manchester School of Geography.

William Hartston could himself benefit from a touch of research training since he seems ill-equipped to decide whether the target of his diatribe is research or research training.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 755)

- ACROSS
1 Forearm measure (5)
2 Conspicuous (7)
3 Mischief (5)
4 Gesticulate (7)
5 Sprout (8)
6 Friend (4)
7 Domineering (11)
8 60 minutes (4)
9 Distress (8)
10 Makes warm again (7)
11 Pothoson marbles peer (5)
12 Scornful language (7)
13 Austrian cake (5)

- DOWN
1 Split (6)
2 Make confused (5)
3 Alcohol-based medicine (8)
4 Descartes' Philosophy (6,4,3)
5 Hop kiln (4)



- 6 Make stronger (7)
7 Sports trunks (6)
8 Erotic (8)
9 Docket (7)
10 Sports trunks (6)
11 Medium's meeting (6)
12 Bernese Alps peak (5)
13 Father (4)

SOME THINGS NEVER CHANGE

All that's new about IMP3 is the handy pack! They're still a great way to clear the throat and tackle the tickle. Available from chemists and good stores everywhere, IMP3 are free from sticky sugar. And from only 25p, you'll get plenty of change. Arcadian of Crediton, Devon.

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MONDAY PAGE

Surviving every woman's nightmare

Women who have a breast removed in a mastectomy operation can now benefit from improved reconstruction surgery.

Carol Brickman was one such patient and this is her encouraging story

The mutilation and disfigurement which can be caused by breast cancer frightens every woman. Reports in newspapers and magazines tell us to seek medical help as soon as we suspect something might be wrong, but most of us dismiss the thought that it could ever happen to us.

That warm August day when I was told the diagnosis of a malignant tumour in my breast, is now a past nightmare. Within three days I had been admitted to hospital and had a mastectomy.

During those three days prior to the operation, I completely reviewed my past life. I was in my thirties, single and living alone and worked for a legal practice in London. I had a busy life with many friends and took great care of my appearance. Deeply depressed and full of self-doubt, I contemplated suicide. Everyone around me was warm and supportive, but the most intense loneliness which you can ever feel is of being trapped within yourself. There is no escape. Now even my faith in God was being tested as my safe and tidy little world blew apart. There seemed no future.

As I lay in hospital, heavily bandaged and wired up to drips and drainage bottles, I envisaged my life with scarred body and felt a mixture of fury and misery. Being unmarried I had no husband to bolster my confidence. I feared the rejection which I might receive in future close relationships. I had previously willed my body to science if I died; at this moment I regretted being alive. But suddenly as I lay there, my thoughts were interrupted by an inner voice asking, "What about the new coat?"

Two weeks earlier I had been to Harrods' sale and fought through that battlefield to seize

a coat which I could only just afford. Now, as I lay in bed, I became angry. "Science might get my body, but nobody else is going to wear that coat". My guardian angel was pushing me towards survival.

The surgeon had promised, before my mastectomy, that if the prognosis was encouraging and if I could retain my good health without any other problems, I might be a suitable case for breast reconstruction. This recreates a new breast using grafted skin and muscle and a silicone implant. I was lucky and needed no further treatment; the tumour had been caught in time. I had been advised to wait 18 months before reconstruction, but some surgeons will perform this operation earlier.

During those 18 months I clung with positive determination to my goal of "being reconstructed". I got used to wearing "Camilla" (my silicone prosthesis) but I desperately wanted to have my missing breast replaced. It gave me a lifeline to cling to.

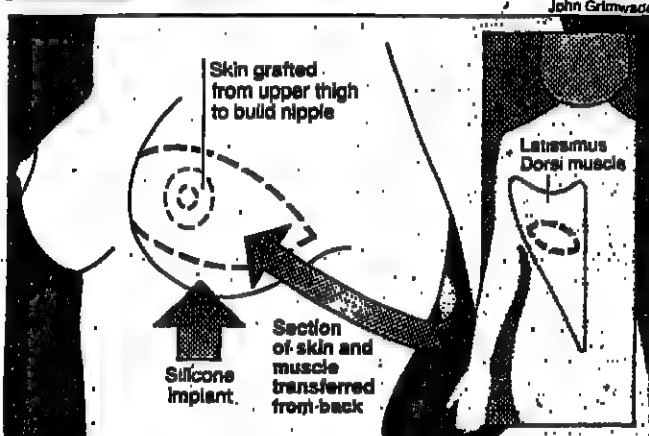
Finally the day arrived for me to see the plastic surgeon. He stood outside his consulting rooms for 15 minutes before I plucked up enough courage to open the door. He treated me with gentle kindness and calmed my fears. After explaining that this operation would be much more arduous than the mastectomy, he also explained that recovery would take longer and I would feel very weak.

The operation would be in two parts: the first, major one would take four hours of surgery, and the final one would be five months later and considerably shorter. In between I would have to wear a specially designed pressure garment night and day and only remove it for a daily bath.

The surgeon measured my body and took photographs.



Carol Brickman (above) and (left) how her breast was reconstructed using skin and muscle from her back and a silicone bag implant



rather like a sculptor about to rebuild a battered statue. We shook hands until our next meeting which would be in hospital. Returning to the street, tears of relief and fear flooded down my face. I entered hospital one month later.

There are different ways of doing this particular operation. My surgeon's method was to remove skin and muscle, called

"a latissimus dorsi flap", from my back and transfer it to my front. This flap retained its blood supply from my axilla armpit. With this skin from my back exactly matching my breast skin, a silicone implant was then inserted.

When I regained consciousness, I was surrounded by flowers. But all I could see at first were tubes coming in and

out of me and I had been placed on pillows to eliminate pressure on either my back or front. My fingers traced lightly over my bandages to try and feel my new shape. I felt no pain, just discomfort and a little indignity, for everything had to be done for me for about three days. But it was worth any discomfort to have come this far.

My surgeon was pleased with the results; the operation had been a success. I would be scarred, but nature would rectify this in time.

I wore my pressure garment for four months. It was light and rather uncomfortable, but I removed it once a day to bathe and my new shape swept away the memories of the months of misery. Five months after my first reconstruction operation, I entered hospital again for the

SURGICAL NOTES

Women who develop breast cancer now are less likely to be treated by mastectomy than in previous years. But for those who still need this treatment, breast reconstruction, including the latissimus dorsi flap method, can be of major importance to their self-esteem and future lifestyle. Regrettably, the operation is not always appropriate in the majority of cases.

Various factors need to be carefully considered by the surgeon before he can recommend it. His decision will depend on the pathology of the tumour, the site, the size of the breast, the type of surgery which was needed to remove the growth, and the need or otherwise for radiotherapy. Sometimes, if the type of tumour is already known through previous biopsy, it is possible to do the reconstruction at the same time as the mastectomy. In other cases a second operation is needed, probably in two parts as in Carol Brickman's experience.

The question of whether it should be done before or after radiotherapy is debatable, and the decision has to be made anew in each individual case. There are disadvantages to the operation as follow-ups can be difficult and occasionally the prosthesis becomes hard and painful.

The silicone bags used in conjunction with the transposed muscle are in various sizes ranging from 80-350cc; two can be inserted if necessary. The operation is available on the NHS. Charges vary in the private sector, but many surgeons would try to keep their fee under the sum which would be covered by medical insurance (£500). Other surgeons would find that they would have to charge a great deal more. Plastic surgery is notoriously expensive.

final part. This was to involve grafting skin from the top of my leg to use for a nipple. It was simple compared with the first operation.

I now felt a bit like the Bionic Woman: a product of nature, science and the skill of a dedicated and brilliant surgeon, in whom I had total trust and confidence. I also felt good.

It is now a year later and slowly the scars are fading. I am thrilled with the results. The joy of being alive and not taking each day for granted are useful lessons to have learnt. My life is a bonus and, although I have no guarantees, my positive attitude gives me great strength in looking towards the future.

This summer, I bought a strapless swimsuit. When I wore it for the first time, a total stranger said admiringly: "You look good in that swimsuit. It must be your figure. Was the suit expensive?" "The swimsuit wasn't", I smiled, "but the figure was". Then I laughed and dived into the swimming pool.

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A plea for the truly personal computer

I have been travelling in a car with a built-in computer. "Beep-beep-beep" it scolded as one swooshed past the previously agreed speed limit. "Bi-bip, bi-bip" it warned as the petrol began to run out. Although the computer's voice was unpleasant, it made me feel wonderfully taken-care-of, incapable of making the sort of mistake that would attract the attention of the motorway police or result in my trudging to the nearest garage with a petrol can in my hand. It was only when I reached journey's end and had to leave the over-protective covering of the car that I realized that it didn't really need a computer as part of its anatomy - but that I did.

Without an early warning system featuring as part of my structure, I drank too much, stayed too long at the beach, burned to an unpleasant shade of geranium and began to have unsuitable romantic fantasies, all of which resulted in painful after-effects. How much less troublesome life could have been if only a little mechanism built discreetly into the inside of my arm had gone "beep, beep, beep" at the appropriate times, or better still, had actually given voice.

How convenient it would be, as one was about to leave the house in one's habitually *diverted* manner to have some bit of oneself bark out: "Umbrella! Keys! Diary!"

But I see its most important function take place when it is tuned in to the Inner-Conscience Programme and starts turning my life from shambolic mess to enviable lot. "Eat one more of those chocolates and you will have a faceful of angry red spots by tomorrow morning", it would suggest. "Go on looking into that man's eyes a minute longer and you'll begin to forget all about his wife and three children in Putney", it would threaten. "Restrain from asking your children in mid-August what their plans are for Christmas or you will exasperate them into a state of door-slamming and furniture-kicking", it would advise.

This kind of personal computing would be of mighty benefit to more low-tech careers and guardians. No longer would the wives of copious drinkers have to indicate with much rolling of the eyes and pinching of the lips that the vodka limit was about to be overshot. They



PENNY PERRICK

would switch on The Inner-Conscience Programme and relax to the sound of their husbands saying: "Just a Perrier for me please."

Conversation-hoggers, oblivious to the yawns and fidgets of the assembled company, would be brought to attention by a timely beep of "Yield the floor". They would desist up the Nile, turn politely to the woman next to them and inquire about her hopes, fears and dreams.

I cannot think why the Sir Clive Sinclair of this world aren't developing a truly personal computer, one that is alive to one's tendency to fall by the wayside unless pulled up sharply by flashing lights and angry beeps. As things stand, about the most useful things home computers can do are to work out your income tax and store your Christmas card address list, both of which can be dealt with perfectly adequately in a traditional filing-system.

The domestic computer shows every sign of being as much trouble as the domestic food-processor, an object that takes three seconds to chop a carrot and 20 minutes to wash up and reassemble. The mistaken thinking behind both these bits of pesky machinery is that they should be able to do what the human hand and brain can do but in a more efficient manner. Whereas, the perfect computer should be able to take over where human endeavour fails - that is in the fields of will-power and self-discipline. Computer as conscience should be seen as a vital part of information technology. And the software could be called Jimmy Cricket.

The last word in fiction

Something that looks completely different is often the cause of misery. The priceless little Ming bowl that resembles a Habitat ashtray causes a lot of shock/horror when someone stubs out his Benson & Hedges in it. The diamond ring, presented by a once-loved one which some time after his departure, turns out to be a fake, produces feelings of bitterness.

Sadly, books are often the victims of Let's Pretend. Gift-shop suppliers take perfectly decent reading-matter and, *voilà*, a particularly nasty trinket-box. Interior designers remove the spines from leather-bound books and stick them on a door to transform it into a *trompe l'oeil* bookshelf. What one does

in such a household when one wants to read rather than admire the witty decor, heaven only knows.

There is more in this line from The Classic Tape Storage System, currently being promoted through the mail. It is aser of handsome-looking volumes "elegantly bound in leather-look" Mundior. But volumes they aren't; merely containers for cassettes.

Very decorative, I am sure, but if I ever lurched eagerly towards a bookcase in the expectation that the golden-blocked contents might be the entire output of Thackeray or Trollope to find that they housed The Care Bears or Rambo, I would not be responsible for my actions.

Moments of madness when the world falls apart

Whether the disaster occurs in Mexico or Italy, the aftermath of an earthquake can be as traumatic as the event itself

The first effect on the survivors of a massive earthquake is a moment of paralysis with brain and limbs blocked as if glued into a state of total impotence. "If I had died at that moment, I would not have noticed, or known how death came", says Don Antonio Robitoli, Bishop of Acerra.

The town of Acerra, near Naples in Southern Italy, was damaged in the earthquake of 1981 which killed more than 2,000 people. The bishop remembers that the day of the earthquake started for him as the happiest Sunday he had enjoyed in his three years there. So much so that in the afternoon he decided to exploit this feeling of relaxation by putting aside improving books to watch soccer from the Avellino Stadium on television.

"The atmosphere was one of impending tragedy"

He had just settled in his armchair when the building began to shake. He rose to his feet, supporting himself by pressing his outstretched hands above his head against the doorframe, involuntarily taking up the stance of a crucifixion. "My calvary that day", he says, "lasted a few minutes", and then the same images returned to him in Acerra of experiences in 1968 in the Belice Valley in Sicily. There, when he was a parish priest, the most recent Sicilian earthquake claimed more than 650 victims.

Now, once again, with the advent of the earthquake in Mexico, his mind goes back to that "paralyzing apocalyptic experience", which is what an earthquake means to him.

He does not accept injustice.



The memory that never goes: an old man surveys the devastation after one of Italy's worst earthquakes

and in the phenomenon of the earthquake, he sees something supremely shattering. It has natural causes, and so cannot be blamed entirely on men. But he does not blame God either. A huge city should not have been built where Mexico City stood, he says, because there are far too many people and the area was known to be seismic. "I did just once, on the night after the Belice earthquake, say to God: 'Why? But... I immediately

inside the church, asking for confession when the second tremor turned the stone church into "something like a piano accordion", he recalls, that he was struck by "the irrationality of fear". Ten people in a big church were unable to find the door. And, when they finally found it they couldn't get out through it because they were obstructing each other.

About two or three families, 20 people, had stayed in the town, as we three priests had done. The heavy atmosphere was one of impending tragedy. About 2.30 in the morning I heard what seemed like a huge roll of thunder and I remember, before this, how the dogs barked and the cockerels crowed. And then came the shock of the eighth grade of the Mercalli scale. I went into the church in pyjamas and saw that it was ruined.

"Everything that had been their life had been swept away"

"I remember in the dark this tremendous noise and the movement of the earth. I had no idea where I was. There was no longer a capacity to think or act or decide. You are paralyzed. You don't know what is happening."

"That lost moment of my life lasted about a minute. We then went outside to see a new and strange landscape. The whole geography of the place had altered. The few people left lived in a world of madness. They leapt into cars, but were incapable of driving them. They shouted as three cars blocked each other at a crossroads. They were victims of a fear they had never encountered."

"Apart from asking what had happened to their families, they had no interest in what had taken place around them. This was their state of mind: a collapse of everything that had been their life, family, home, all swept away by the earthquake."

"People were transformed by fear. Even those who were unimpaired were incapable of the simplest actions."

"The morning after, the inhabitants were sitting round fires outside the remains of the city, looking at it incredulously as if it were an enemy. Then

something very strange occurred."

"I noticed that when men have nothing at all they share what they have: a piece of bread, for example. Anyone with a blanket would give it to someone suffering worse from the cold. This lasted until abundant supplies from outside began to arrive... then people became the opposite, almost as if they felt the need to become extremely selfish."

The bishop's conclusions are these. First, that the real testing-time comes after the earthquake rather than during the upheaval itself. And, second, he sees the difference between earthquakes and such catastrophes as atomic war being only the element of surprise. A war is normally foreseen whereas an earthquake not. "When I think of Star Wars and the atomic bomb, I ask why we want to create events similar to an earthquake."

The bishop believes that the future depends greatly on the way in which the authorities handle the situation. "The aftermath", he says, "frightens me more than the event itself."

He recalls how three days after the 1981 disaster he set off from Acerra to visit St Angelo Dei Lombardi, one of the neighbouring towns worst hit in the earthquake. He found on the road a queue of trucks 30 miles long. They could not unload the supplies they had brought because the authorities had forgotten that earthquakes do not spare storage sheds and warehouses. They found they had nowhere to leave their cargoes.

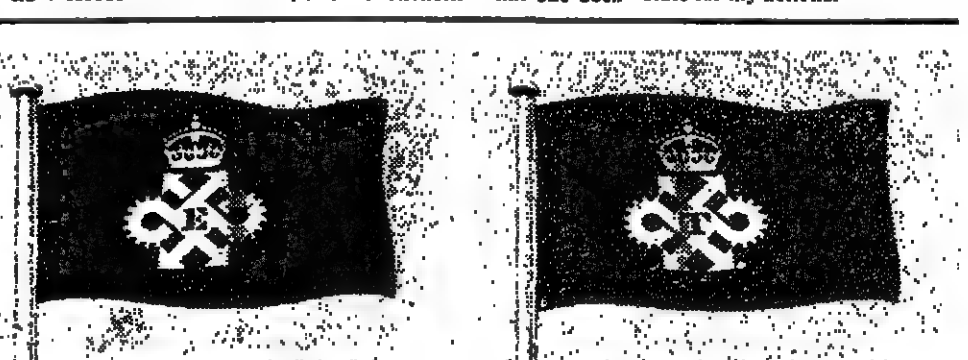
If the state acts wisely, he says, the sufferings of the victims will last only a short time and may even bring some indirect benefits by removing some age-old social plagues.

The danger is that a feeling of demoralization can set in because nothing is being done. In the worst areas this can lead to destabilization because the politicians lose credit as they show their failure to meet the emergency. Then the survivors may resign themselves to their fates "like the living dead". "The earthquake in itself brings a huge sense of fear but it changes nothing," the bishop says. "What changes the victims who survive for better or for worse comes afterwards."

Peter Nichols

TOMORROW

Big, warm and cuddly: huge jumpers are high fashion as well as winter-warmers



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UNDERWATER AGENTS

France has a fine tradition of political scandals, and *L'affaire Greenpeace* is not the first to have blighted the career of M. Francois Mitterrand. In 1954, as minister of the interior, he was accused (falsely it turned out) of betraying defence secrets to the communist party. In 1959, as a leading opponent of De Gaulle's regime and of the war in Algeria, he was tricked into co-operating in a fake attempt on his own life. It took years for his reputation to recover.

In both those cases he was the victim of elaborate conspiracies to frame him, devised by right-wing opponents. It is hardly surprising therefore that his faithful lieutenant, M. Claude Estier, should suggest that such a conspiracy is also behind the *Greenpeace* business. Indeed, the more one learns about this tragicomic affair the more bizarre and improbable it sounds.

M. Fabius has now admitted that the Rainbow Warrior was indeed sunk by frogmen of the French Army. They were presumably acting on the orders of the head of the external security service, who has now been dismissed. The fault of M. Hernu, who has been forced to resign from the defence ministry, was apparently not that he knew about it but, on the contrary,

that he did not know what his own subordinates were up to and was not able to find out even after the scandal had broken and an official investigation had been launched. Although M. Hernu bears the most direct political responsibility, it is clear that the same reproach can be addressed both to the Prime Minister, M. Fabius, and to M. Mitterrand himself since expenditure chits for the operation (perhaps not specifying its precise nature) were signed by senior officials on both their staffs.

But why was such an elaborate operation planned, involving three or four different teams of French agents, almost any of whom, if caught, were bound to be identified as such - two of whom, indeed, were foolish enough to telephone the French Defence Ministry on an open line while in the custody of the New Zealand police? Why was French equipment used, and then left lying about for the New Zealand authorities to discover? Why was some of it purchased in London, and how did the French warrant officer who purchased it manage to attract the attention of the British authorities, with the result (according to *Le Monde*) that the New Zealand and Australian police were tipped off in advance. Does not a professional secret service, when planning such an operation, take

more trouble to cover its tracks?

Would any of this have happened under a right-wing government? The least one can say is that if it had, we should have been unlikely to learn even this much of the truth. An instinctive solidarity between the secret service and its political masters would have ensured a more efficient cover-up. In the present case, such instinctive solidarity was clearly lacking. The mutual suspicion between Socialist political appointees and officers fearing they would be made scapegoats must explain the unusual wealth of detail that has leaked to the press.

M. Mitterrand emerges sorely weakened, whether or not that was the objective of anyone involved. Assuming, as one must, that he had not approved the escapade, his authority has been shown to be defective in a key area of national security; and he has lost not only one of his closest colleagues but the one who commanded the broadest respect and might most plausibly have remained in office after the expected right-wing victory in the general election in March. The likelihood of such a victory is now even greater, the chances of M. Mitterrand successfully "co-habiting" as President with the new majority significantly less.

POLICE IN THE FIRING LINE

Law enforcement and the administration of justice are the matters giving rise to one last leave in the Anglo-Irish negotiation before the parties make it or break it, a point which few think can be deferred beyond the end of next month. If anyone wonders why those matters are so important to the negotiation and so difficult, part of the reason is locked in the report Mr John Stalker, deputy chief constable of Manchester, made for the chief constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

Mr Stalker has looked into the circumstances and aftermath of three incidents in the winter of 1982 when officers of the RUC's divisional mobile support units shot dead six young men challenged on suspicion. Five had connections with the Provisional IRA or INLA. None, it turned out, was armed at the time.

The background to those events was an intensification of sectarian murder by republican gunmen in the rural parts of county Armagh. The Protestant farmers freely spoke of a campaign of "genocide" against them. Their political representatives throughout the province were putting strong and justifiable pressure on the authorities to afford better protection. The mobile support units, specially trained in anti-terrorist tactics and in the use of "firepower, speed and aggression", were sent in with the results described. Unionist voices hailed the shootings as evidence that the security forces at last meant business; nationalist voices condemned them as proof of an unlawful policy of shoot-to-kill.

The incidents themselves and what followed from them encapsulate the reasons nationalist spokesmen in North-

ern Ireland and politicians in Dublin cite for their lack of confidence in the policing and justice of the province. The incidents are alleged to show how police officers may act in a partisan spirit under the law and without adequate supervision. The subsequent police inquiries are alleged to show how worthless those procedures of self-examination are - one constable testified at his trial that he had been told to alter his statement by a superior; the Armagh coroner resigned rather than proceed with the inquest saying he found grave irregularities in the police evidence. The trial of three of the policemen concerned, who were charged with murder, provoked sharp criticism - the judge's summing-up included "a commitment to one of the accused, on his marksman'ship, strong criticism of the prosecuting authority for bringing charges on tenuous evidence, and a condemnation of the accused for having brought the three dead men to 'the final court of justice' (a remark which the judge was later constrained to explain in court as in no way implying his approval of a policy of shoot-to-kill).

The item missing here from the nationalist catalogue of complaints about the security system is that the Ulster Defence Regiment is allegedly a partisan force and a danger to the nationalist community. The British government should not and cannot heed demands from the SDLP or Dublin that the regiment be disbanded. If it were to be, it would be partially engaged in illegal form as a Protestant defence force. Besides it embodies the sound principle that the best first line of defence for a society under attack (as

parts of the province of Northern Ireland are) is a locally recruited militia.

The regiment must remain, but there is enough in the charges of sectarianism, in some of its manifestations, to require reform. The most likely line of reform is to associate it operationally much more closely with the RUC. That is appropriate for 1985 but not without irony, considering that the UDR was mustered in 1970 to take the place of the Ulster Special Constabulary, the B-Specials, with the express intention of parking it with the army at a safe distance from the police.

One object of the Irish government in the present round of talks is to prevail upon the British government to introduce reforms into policing and the administration of justice far-reaching enough to promote active confidence among the nationalists of the North. Another object is, or was at the outset, to acquire some share of authority or control over those matters as they affect Northern Ireland. It is apparent that Dublin will get little or nothing of that out of the British government, for good and sufficient reason, and any little it does get will be consultative in form and chiefly for appearances.

That puts Dublin in a difficult spot. It will want to magnify the size of any foot it gets in the door, both to make the package easier to sell for the SDLP and to make it more palatable with its own public opinion. On the other hand the danger must be very plain to it of getting into a position where it appears to have shouldered a measure of responsibility for security policies in Northern Ireland without acquiring commensurate control.

NO VICTOR IN THE GULF

The first remarkable thing about the Gulf War which came to its fifth anniversary at the weekend, is that it has lasted as long as it has and that its two combatants have been so comparatively unsuccessful in destroying each other or themselves. The second most remarkable thing is that the world has learned to live with it.

Five years ago the prolongation of a conflict which looked likely to upset the delicate balance of power in the Gulf would have seemed an intolerable threat to world peace. The strangulation of oil supplies, the proliferation of arms, the destabilization of neighbouring states - all seemed likely consequences which might drag in the superpowers with fearful results for both East and West.

But it has not quite happened. The consequences of the war have indeed been terrible for those involved. Its cost has been counted in hundreds of billions of pounds, while in Iran an estimated 630,000 people have been killed, Iraq's casualties are lower, but then Iraq has a population of 14 million compared with Iran's 40 million, and must therefore be less capable of withstanding human loss.

Had the war broken out five or six years before, its impact upon oil supplies and prices might have been critical just after the 1973 Arab-Israeli conflict. As it is, the inevitable fall in production in both countries had coincided with world recession and a search for alternative energy sources. Iraq still sells oil

to Western Europe, Iran to the Far East, most notably to Japan. But neither produces its full Opec quota and would probably find customers hard to come by if it did.

At one time it looked as if the entire flow of oil from the Gulf might be affected - through the blocking of the Straits of Hormuz. The fear was originally based upon a misperception: that the operation could be easily accomplished. As many as 149 ships, including tankers, have been attacked by either side in the Gulf region since May 1981, according to Lloyd's of London, while 89 others have been stranded since the start of the war, most of them in the Shatt al-Arab. Iraq has tried continually to destroy the Iranian oil terminal at Kharg Island and to inhibit international shipping from calling there. But neither combatant has been able to point "a knife at the throat" of the Western world, as at one time looked possible.

Perhaps the most important single reason why the war has been so successfully contained, is that no other country has had a clear interest in extending it. The Americans have no reason to favour Iran, but equally would be wary of encouraging its defeat by Soviet-backed Iraq and allowing Communist influences within Iran itself once more to prosper.

The Soviet view is also ambivalent. The Russians have been pouring arms into Iraq for the last two years, since the

danger of an Iranian victory loomed large. The defeat of their surrogate power in Baghdad would be the worst of all possible results. But their commitment to Saddam Hussein is less than total and it is not without significance that Iran's main arms suppliers in recent years have been Syria and Libya which have been ferrying in Russian equipment with the clear connivance of the Kremlin.

Meanwhile the Arab neighbours in the Gulf, while overtly backing Saddam in his struggle with Tehran, have stopped short as far as possible of offending Ayatollah Khomeini beyond his endurance. The fear that Iran might turn on one or other of the Gulf states remains with them, particularly since Tehran recently identified Kuwait as an enemy because of its assistance to Iraq. But the capacity of Iran to deal with more than one enemy at time is debatable.

East and West and those in the middle have a common interest in seeing neither side win a convincing victory in the Gulf War. They still want peace because as long as the war goes on the fear will persist of some spillage into the surrounding territory or even further afield. But it should preferably be a negotiated peace, which leaves neither country in a position to expand its power and influence. Happily neither combatant looks capable of achieving anything else. That rather negative blessing is the one crumb of comfort in this miserable and unnecessary war.

Crippling setback in Mexico City

From the Lord Mayor of Westminster

Sir, I beg the hospitality of your columns to make public my private desolation at the tragedy which has overtaken Mexico. That tragedy is all the more poignant to me for the fact that I left the city only hours before the earthquake struck, after five days of joyous celebration of the 175th anniversary of Mexican Independence. I was the guest of the Minister-Mayor.

Providence has been less than kind to this talented, industrious and graceful people. After the overthrow of the resplendent pre-Columbian cultures the search for political equilibrium was long and sometimes bloody.

Once it had been achieved, it seemed that the country's mineral wealth might carry the people into a new Eldorado. There then came the drop in oil prices. Mexico faced the consequent austerity with great fortitude and appeared to be overcoming its problems. Now comes this cruel blow.

Shortly before leaving Mexico City I spent an hour with the Minister-Mayor discussing the gargantuan problems of a city of 18 million. He explained that in order of gravity they were lack of water, pollution and transport; with an underlying need to educate the immigrant peasant population in the exigencies of urban life.

Immense and courageous strides had been taken to resolve these problems (10 km of new metro were constructed in the last 12 months - a world record). Much of the infrastructure will now have been damaged irreparably.

The City of Westminster is this year celebrating 400 years of relative prosperity and stable local government. The contrast between the two cities is stark. You will understand that I cannot commit my council to any action, but I can ensure that money within the personal remit of the Lord Mayor goes towards a relief fund. I can also pray that the British public will respond to this tragedy with the same generosity as they have to that of Ethiopia.

Yours truly,
ROGER BRAMBLE,
PO Box 240,
Westminster City Hall,
Victoria Street, SW1,
September 21.

Social security appeals

From Mr O. C. L. Thorpe

Sir, In your report (September 17) on the couple who won their appeal over the social security board and lodging cash limits you referred to the Independent Social Security Appeal Tribunal as a Department of Health and Social Security tribunal. An understandable mistake perhaps, but one which might provoke some anxiety amongst current or future appellants before the tribunals.

The social security appeal tribunals have always enjoyed judicial independence but, because they were administered by DHSS in the past, this was not always readily perceived by appellants. Therefore, in April, 1984, the judicial and administrative responsibility for the tribunals was transferred to a president, currently a Justice, appointed by the Lord Chancellor.

The new system is self-contained and is committed to improving the processing of appeals and upgrading judicial standards. It guards its independence jealously, recognising that public awareness of that independence - the fundamental reason for the new organisation - is essential in reassuring appellants of the judicial impartiality of the tribunals.

Yours sincerely,
OWEN THORPE, Secretary,
The Office of the President of Social Security Appeal Tribunals,
Almack House,
26/28 King Street, SW1,
September 18.

Struggle for Savoy

From Mr Tim Hart and others

Sir, It is to be hoped that the interim results which you reported on Wednesday (September 11) for the Savoy Group will put the company further out of reach of the takeover group of the Trusthouse Forte Group.

As owner/managers of some of England's best-known country houses and restaurants we are in daily contact with clients whom we share with Savoy Group hotels. Such clients are predominantly overseas visitors travelling around Britain for pleasure rather than business and they choose the Savoy Group hotels because of their Englishness, their individuality and most of all their personal service.

It could be argued that if Trusthouse Forte did not possess these virtues in equal measure they would not prosper, but the fact is that an outstanding city centre location, a well maintained property and a strong selling organisation go a long way towards filling a luxury hotel in central London.

So long as the Savoy Group remains independent our clients have a choice which is good for them and good for the British tourist industry in general.

Yours faithfully,
TIM HART (Hampton Hall),
PETER HERBERT (Conwy Manor, East Grinstead),
FRANK COULSON,
BRIAN SACK (Sharrow Bay Country House, Cambridgeshire),
JOHN DONNITHORNE (The Priory, Bath),
JOHN DUPAYS (Hunstanton House, Bristol),
THEO DUPAYS (Hunstanton House, Bristol),
KAY HENDERSON (Gidley Park, Chagford),
MARTIN SKAN (Chevening Chase, New Milton),
MICHAEL ROUX (Barnhill, Bury),
MICHAEL HARRIS,
PATSY HARRIS (The Bell, Ames Cleeve),
AS from: Hambleton Hall,
Hambleton,
Oakham,
Rutland,
September 13.

Effects of cut in medical resources

From Professor S. J. G. Semple and others

We write as professors of medicine in England, Wales and Northern Ireland because we feel sure that neither you nor your readers are aware of the combined impact of current policy of the Department of Health and Social Security and the Department of Education and Science on the facilities for patient care, medical education and research.

The purpose of the DHSS policy to ensure a more equal distribution of resources for health care between and within regions is well intentioned but at a time of diminishing resources can be achieved in only two ways: first, by reducing the already stretched medical services to deprived inner-city populations; second, by reducing a national investment in specialised services, teaching and research centred on the main university hospitals throughout Britain.

Currently some central health districts are expected to lose up to 20 per cent of their resources over the next 10 years. To this reduction is added the effects on university hospitals of the cuts imposed by the Government on the University Grants Committee. This has already led to a reduction in funds for medical education and research of 10 per cent with another 3 per cent per annum cut planned for the next three to four years.

Further difficulties in the maintenance of active research within university hospitals arise from the Government's cutback in funding of the research councils.

The transfer of funds out of relatively well funded central health districts, many of which carry the responsibility of supporting university teaching hospitals, is based on a formula which everyone admits was not designed to be used in a declining financial situation and which, it is widely conceded, takes insufficient account of social deprivation.

It also takes little account of the inevitable costs of medical education and research in a university setting, a setting essential if future generations of doctors are to adapt to rapidly changing challenges to health, rather than following a stereotyped apprenticeship.

The clinical academic staff of university hospitals make a substantial contribution to health care, both generally in their surrounding community and in specialist services

to a wider population at regional and national level.

The main university hospitals are centres of undergraduate and postgraduate medical education, besides playing an important part in the education of professions complementary to medicine. Students are certainly also taught and taught well in smaller district general hospitals and in the community, but teaching anywhere requires time and adequate staffing levels and medical education needs to be founded on the strong academic base which the main university hospitals provide.

Clinical academic departments contribute greatly to clinical research in Britain, not only on account of research carried out by clinical academic staff but also by encouraging and facilitating collaborative clinical research between health service funded clinical specialty units and staff.

We do not deny the need for a continual reassessment of the distribution of resources in the National Health Service and we are prepared to adapt to change when the need for change is convincingly argued and properly planned. We accept that deprived regions in the country need additional to their funds, but the proposed extent of the impoverishment of city teaching centres to provide these funds is not justified and the speed of these changes is already immensely damaging.

It would be a tragedy for our patients, for future generations of doctors serving the National Health Service and for the British contribution to medical research if retrenchment in the guise of equality were to be allowed to destroy so much that has been built up in the national interest by generations of NHS and university staff in the centres of our great cities.

Yours faithfully,
S. J. G. SEMPLE,
K. C. M. G. ALBERTI,
JOHN ANDERSON,
R. D. COHEN,
R. H. T. EDWARDS,
M. A. FLOYER,
A. GLEZ,
R. HALL,
R. HOFFENBERG,
HARRY KEEN,
MAURICE LESSOF,
A. H. G. LOVE,
As from: Department of Medicine,
The Middlesex Hospital Medical School and University College London,
The Middlesex Hospital,
Mortimer Street, W1.

The case for SDI

From Dr Geoffrey Lee Williams

Sir, Mr Richard Wiggs's attack (September 14) on Dr George Keyworth (September 6) for his advocacy of strategic defence technologies contains a number of fallacies and errors.

His rejection of the argument that a defence system could diminish the threat of a first strike ignores the fact that the condition of mutual vulnerability is now becoming more unstable.

The overwhelming majority of the Soviet strategic forces now comprise missiles with a first-strike capability, such as the SS17, 18 and 19 land-based missiles. Moreover, nuclear weapons are becoming a disarming first strike, not directed at populations but at crucial command, control and communications (C3) targets.

These unwelcome developments surely give some urgency to the need to seriously consider the issues underlying the strategic defence initiative as propounded by Dr Keyworth.

Mr Wiggs also questions the "massive Soviet arms build-up in the 1970s". Yet the facts speak for themselves. Since 1972 the Soviet Union has deployed three new types of intercontinental missile systems, a new bomber with potential intercontinental capability, and

three new types of strategic missile-firing submarines.

Over the same period the United States has introduced one new type of strategic missile, one new type of submarine and one type of cruise missile. The Soviets have a lead in strategic systems and they possess much newer ones than their American adversaries.

Mr Wiggs has also strangely ignored the equally destabilizing build-up in Europe, where the Soviet Union has also developed four new types of short-range systems. So much for Mr Wiggs's concern for the stability of the strategic nuclear balance.

Finally, his assertion that SDI "is neither necessary nor conducive to the achievement" of big strategic arms reductions misses the entire logic behind the SDI initiative. In fact, a capacity for strategic defence would allow reductions in offensive weapon systems to take place. Why? Because a deterrent resting on damage limitation is likely to prove more effective than one endorsing a condition of mutual destruction in promoting arms control.

Yours sincerely,
GEOFFREY LEE WILLIAMS,
University of Surrey,
Department of Linguistic and International Studies,
Guildford,
Surrey,
September 15.

MEPs and world aid

From Mr Roger Broad

Sir, PHS (September 19) would do better to forget "dwarf-tossing". One MEP's early-day motion does not mean that the majority in the European Parliament is not concerned with international aid or better mountains. As your successive Brussels correspondents have informed *Times* readers, the Parliament has consistently voted more funds for overseas aid. On another page of the same issue, indeed, you carry a report that the Community's Council of Ministers, with the British representative in the van, has blocked any increase in overseas aid in 1986. Parliament is now examining means of reversing this lamentable decision.

Moreover, in Strasbourg next month Mr Bob Geldof, on his return from Ethiopia, will be meeting MEPs of all nationalities and political persuasions to report on the latest situation and seek their support for the starving.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER BROAD,
Head of London Office,
European Parliament,
Information Office,
2 Queen Anne's Gate, SW1,
September 19.

Talks with Israel

From Mr Faisal Aoudha

Sir, Peres (Interview, September 16) exhibits the double-think which characterises the Israeli Government's public stance on the peace process. "But this government has agreed to start a negotiation... without prior conditions, with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, without the 'Palestine Liberation Organisation'."

On the one hand Mr Peres magnanimously agrees to discuss the future of the Palestinian people without preconditions, whilst on the other he imposes the very precondition which renders negotiation

Expulsion effects

From Dr Stewart Britten

Sir, Now that the expulsions from London and Moscow have mercifully ended, we can start to calculate the costs - and these may be felt far beyond the embassies and foreign ministries.

Medical co-operation and the exchange of medical knowledge between Britain and the Soviet Union is essentially for the sick and for the prevention of illness in both countries. Yet the agreement on Co-operation on the Field of Medicine and Public Health was suspended by the Government in 1982 following events in Poland.

Can we be sure that the present amber light for reactivating the agreement will not be switched to red for political reasons, and if after much careful preparation the agreement is again implemented, who is to say that it will not be broken off again when one government seeks a political sanction against the other?

Yours faithfully,
STEWART BRITTEN,
Hon Secretary,
UK-USSR Medical Exchange Programme,
480 Banbury Road,
Oxford,
September 19.

ON THIS DAY

SEPTEMBER 23 1865

Saturday is the day when the travel correspondent comes into his own. So it was in the 19th century. But whereas now the scribe is accorded a mere 800 words set amidst headlines and pictures our "Holiday Correspondent" of Saturday, September 23, 1865, was able to pursue a leisurely course of over 2,500.

ALPINE TOURISTS.

(FROM A HOLIDAY CORRESPONDENT.)

INTERLAKEN, SEPT. 19. I drove out today to Lauterbrunnen. My purpose was not to cross over the Wengern Alp to Grindelwald, a route now so familiar to nine out of ten English readers that a description of it would be about as welcome as that of a walk through Hamway-street, from Oxford-street into Tottenham-court-road. No; I had a far more sentimental object in view. - I wished to make a pilgrimage on the footsteps of that lovely, ill-fated young bride who was killed by lightning on the 21st of June of this year.

Few incidents with which the public at large were less directly concerned made a more deep, general, and lasting impression than the sudden tragic death of the Hon. Alice Arbutnot.

I drove out to Lauterbrunnen this morning at 8 o'clock. The air was still fresh and almost cool; we went along with as perfect a reliance on the endurance of our splendid weather as if we had chartered it for all the rest of our lifetime; the merry rattle of our rickety *vis-a-vis*, the smart trot and jingling bells of our grey pony, the joyous countenance of our young driver, the rushing water of the Lauterbach, the vivid breeze from the great snow mountains closing the valleys of Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald, as we looked up at both of them from their confluence at Zweilächschenn, left little room for sad meditation, and the gloomiest thoughts that now and then crossed my mind turned upon the hard lot of you who are left in London at the present season, hard at work all night, losing the cream of the autumn mornings and choking with the dust and mist of a Fleet-street atmosphere.

It is barely an hour and a half's drive from Interlaken up to Lauterbrunnen, so it was not long before we came in sight of the two or three hotels of the village, the wall-like mountains which overhang it, the silver dust-like fall which gives it celebrity, and on the left of the high road the luxuriant pasture, through which winds the bridge-path up to the Wengern Alp. ... We took our way to the Alpine village of Murren, situated at the distance of about two hours from Lauterbrunnen, high up on the mountain, on the right hand of the road, and opposite to the Wengern Alp. ... It then wanders on across woods and over pastures till it reaches the Hotel Silberhorn, which is the last and only inn of the village. Mr. and Mrs. Arbutnot had come up to Murren riding, but upon alighting at the hotel they dismounted their horses, and, attended by their guide, Ulrich von Allmen, they immediately proceeded to their further destination, which was the summit of the Silberhorn, or, according to the common parlance here, Schilthorn. ...

The Silberhorn is 9,127 feet high, and its top can only be reached by four and a half hours' march. For about two and a half hours the ascent is practicable for horses, but the Arbutnots had, as I stated before, sent their back, and they took their way on foot. ... and walked up to the distance of about three hours from Murren, when, Ulrich, the guide, fancied he "smelt electric fluid in the air," and as a storm was visibly gathering, advised a retreat. Mr. Arbutnot wished to push on. The lady, however, pleaded exhaustion, and was left seated on the ground waiting for their return. The mountain climber had not gone ten minutes from the spot when they saw the lightning and heard the crash of the thunder, and, unwilling to leave the lady to her too natural alarm, they retraced their steps instantly. What they found on the spot, where ten minutes before they had left a human being full of life and happiness has been described to me by the medical man who was summoned from Interlaken. ...

He said: "Mrs. Arbutnot's head and face were perfectly untouched... but it was only in the lower part of the body, as the lady sat on the ground, that the weight of the bolt had fallen. No death could be more instantaneous or attended with less conscious suffering. ... Only six days ago, on the 13th of this month, the Rev. W. Dillon came up from Berne with 15 men, bearers of a marble cross... intended as a lasting monument... erected at the distance of about eight feet from the spot on which Mrs. Arbutnot was found dead. ...

Licensing dog owners
From Mrs Jan Green
Sir, I see that the RSPCA is in favour of the dog licence being raised to £5 (report, September 18). But wouldn't it be better if the owners were licensed rather than the dogs? Any cruelty or mismanagement would be penalised by an endorsement or forfeiture and it would, of course, be illegal to buy (or be given) a dog without producing a clean licence. Let it be £5 by all means, but in doing it this way I feel a great deal of cruelty would be checked.

Yours etc,
JAN GREEN,
Woodbury Hill Farm,
Great Willey,
Worcester,
September 17.

With hindsight?

From Mr F. C. Middleton

Sir, I know a good reporter should have eyes in the back of his/her head, but for PHS (September 20) to have last seen the Mandelieu boat-race trophy while sitting on it - thimble boggles!

Yours faithfully,
FRED MIDDLETON,
8 Princes Avenue,
Petts Wood,
Orpington,
Kent,
September 20.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE
September 21: By command of The Queen, the Lord Somerleyton (Lord In Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London, to meet the King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and welcomed His Majesty on behalf of the Queen.

BALMORAL CASTLE
September 22: Divine Service was held in the Chapel of the Palace this morning.

The sermon was preached by the Reverend David Strachan.
BUCKINGHAM PALACE
September 22: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, President of the British Olympic Association, this morning attended the Royal Yachting Association's Olympic Class Sailing at Hayling Island Sailing Club.
Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. D. Abel
and **Mrs D. C. Byrne**
The engagement is announced between Julian, only son of the Rev David and Mrs Abel, of Lingfield, Surrey, and Donna, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Christopher Byrne, of Pimlico, London.

Mr F. J. Bettley
and **Mrs L. E. Ferrar**
The engagement is announced between James, son of Dr F. R. Bettley, of Winchester, and Mrs P. B. Downie and Lucy, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. R. Ferrar, of Inglestone, Essex.

Mr J. A. S. Davis
and **Mrs A. J. Holgate**
The engagement is announced between John, youngest son of Mr (retired) and Mrs C. Davis, of Camberley, Surrey, and Amanda Jane, only daughter of Dr and Mrs J. A. Holgate, of Camberley, Surrey.

Mr D. D. Donovan
and **Mrs V. T. Lenehan**
The engagement is announced between David, son of Mr T. Donovan and the late Mrs M. T. Donovan, of Hornchurch, Essex, and Marion, daughter of Mr and Mrs B. J. Lenehan, of Hornchurch, Essex.

Mr A. E. R. M. Stevens
and **Mrs A. P. Williams**
The engagement is announced between Andrew, elder son of the late Commander and Mrs G. H. Stevens, of New Quay, Cardigan-shire, and Ann, elder daughter of the late Mr L. G. Pire and the late Mrs W. Merigan, of West Wickham, Kent.

Major R. E. Whyte
and **Mrs J. M. Blount**
The engagement is announced between Robin Whyte, Scots Guards, eldest son of Dr Edward Whyte and the late Mrs Whyte, of Coventry, Warwickshire, and Julia, only daughter of the late Air Commodore John Blount, DFC, and Mrs Henry James, of St James's House, Brighton, Sussex.

Mr P. S. Wisner
and **Mrs S. L. Raine**
The engagement is announced between Peter, youngest son of the late Wing Commander and Mrs H. G. Wisner, and Lamar, only daughter of Mr and Mrs John Miller Raine, of Atlanta, Georgia.

and received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Hampshire (Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James Scott, Bt).

YORK HOUSE
September 21: The Duchess of Kent today attended the Nestle Company Limited's Junior Tennis Tournament Finals at Queen's Club, West London.

Miss Sarah Partridge was in attendance.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Mr Cyril Warwick will be held at St Helen's Church, Bishopsgate, today at noon.

Birthdays today

General Sir John Anderson, 77; Mr Colin Blakely, 55; Mr Ray Charles, 55; Sir Basil Feldman, 59; the Duke of Devon, 61; Sir Gordon Hadow, 77; Sir Henry Lintott, 77; Dr B. B. Lloyd, 65; Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Morony, 59; Major-General D. E. B. Talbot, 77; Admiral Sir John Treacher, 61.

Luncheons

Salonika Society
The annual luncheon of the Salonika Society was given at the Duke of York's Headquarters barracks, Chelsea, on Saturday. The society's chairman, Sir Thomas Harley, formerly of the 9th King's Own Royal Lancashire Regiment, was in the chair and the society's patron, Lord Milne, was among those present.

Leicester Grammar School
Leicester Grammar School Foundation day service was held in Leicester Cathedral on Saturday. The Very Rev Alan Warren, provost, officiated and an address was given by the Archbishop of Wales. The blessing was pronounced by the Right Rev John Lord, Assistant Bishop of Leicester. The headmaster and Mrs Higginbotham were hosts at a luncheon held afterwards when the principal guest and speaker was Mr Robert Dunn, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Department of Education and Science. Others present included the High Sheriff of Leicester, and Mrs Brooks.

HMI Government
Mr John Mackay, Minister for Health and Social Work at the Scottish Office, was host at a reception last night in Edinburgh Castle given on the occasion of the symposium in Edinburgh of the Canadian and British Association of "The Future of Psychiatric Epidemiology".

Service dinner
The Worcestershire and Sherwood Foresters Regiment held a regimental dinner at the School of Infantry, Warminster, Wiltshire, on Saturday. Brigadier P. E. Hargrave, the Colonel of the Regiment, presided.

Reserve Forces Association
The annual dinner of the Reserve Forces Association's Nats reserve officers shooting competition was held on Saturday at Cavalry Barracks, Edinburgh. The guests included Air Vice-Marshal John Tetley, Major-General W. Bate, Brigadier P. Stevenson, Captain D. Allen, RN, Mr James Miller, and Major L. Sartori, president, CIOB, Colonel D. N. Spratt, president.

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A window opened on to convent life

Clifford Longley

Little scandals break out around religious orders from time to time, usually with an element of homosexuality present. And although the religious institution in question may have been torn and wounded by the disruption and the scandal, the church authorities have ways of smothering the trouble and, with a resignation or two, putting all to rights again quite quickly.

That is what is visible from outside and above. From below and within, the scandal and the breakdown mark a failure to cope with the continuously fermenting emotional turmoil of men (or women) living together.

The institution, through the rules of its order and the structure of its community, is designed to accommodate and contain some great stresses. The placidity of monastic or convent life is an illusion; *Breaking Silence*, a study of lesbian relationships among nuns just published in England, reveals an emotional world as intense and turbulent as the most hectic domestic household.

The two American authors of the book record 49 first-person case histories, most of them by former nuns, all of them with a strong feminist position. It is apparently the case that a surprising number of the leaders of the American feminist movement were at some time under vows in Roman Catholic convents.

It was there that they discovered their homosexuality, often as an overwhelming and explosive force which was hardly recognized at first. They knew what they felt, not what its name was.

In the nature of the exercise *Breaking Silence* is more a record of failure than of success in coming comfortably to terms with intense sexual affection between women. Those who managed it, or who do not yet know whether they will manage it, keep silent.

In fact the case histories do give occasional glimpses of superiors and novice mistresses who are secure in their own mature vocations but have an insight which may be partly based on personal experience of their own creativity. Some of the 49 women were greatly helped: some looked in vain for such help, and still feel bitter that it was not forthcoming. They seem to be the ones most likely to have rejected the church and Christianity along with their convent.

The code language of convents, "particular friendships" are the dangerous ones. Postulants and novices are especially warned about them, on the grounds that they may lead to violations of celibacy. It is clear from the book that they do just that.

What is not quite so clear, perhaps because of the book's slant, is the result. Heterosexuals may dislike the thought, and most religious women are heterosexual. But they occur so hardly surprising. Nuns are women; some women are lesbians; so

sexual; but the cumulative impression of these 49 personal statements is of a kind of innocence. There is no malice; and it would take a prurient mind to find anything sordid in the discreet expression of affection and intimacy, often clumsy and coy, which is the common thread of these experiments.

The later case histories appear to suggest that some of the moralistic censoriousness, which made life such an endless misery for its subjects, had begun to subside by the mid-1960s. One superior told a lesbian nun not to be "too rigid in your understanding of chastity". She in turn was able to write: "I am convinced that a sister who is helped to live creatively through this kind of experience will ultimately become a happier more humane person with more to give her community."

Fellowships of religious women living in house together are an ancient version of women's living without men and marriage, which is a more significant meaning to their celibacy than living without sex. What disrupts the community, more than sexual activity, by these accounts, is the presence of intense and often obsessive relationships, physical or not, and the jealousies and heartbreaks that arise in the course of them.

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some nuns are likely to be lesbians. And a convent of women may seem particularly attractive to a woman attracted to women.

In this very frank book which displays no special respect for the church, there is nevertheless no evidence of orgies, nor of the wanton breakdown of sexual discipline, nor of one single reference to any known affair between a man and a woman still under the rule. Convents do still seem very respectable places. And the two authors conclude that convents may yet have something important to teach feminism, not least the need for structure in community.

What is not explored, except by inference, is the peculiar difficulty a lesbian nun must experience in attempting to relate to the notion of being a "bride of Christ", a metaphor which carries much weight in the interior spirituality of the female religious vocation. It may appear to the imagination of most professed sisters, but it would not appeal to someone without the desire or capacity to be a man's bride.

Breaking Silence has very little to say about a lesbian nun's conception of, or relationship with, Christ. That silence may be a hint of a much wider problem in Christianity: that the maleness of its deity is, for a minority of women, an impassable barrier.

Breaking Silence, edited by Rosemary Curdman and Nancy Manahan (Columbus Books, £9.95).

Sale room

Indian art totals \$2.1m in New York

An auction devoted entirely to Indian art was held at Sotheby's, New York, on September 20 and 21. It totalled \$2,100,000 with 36 per cent unsold.

The 710 lots included almost 100 pieces which were formerly in the Heurmanek Collection. The sale was timed to coincide with the sun of the year-long Festival of India in the United States.

The star of the sale, a Chola bronze figure of the god Shiva in his role as god of music and dance, dated about the 11th century, fetched \$140,000. The buyer was Mr Matsuo of Japan.

Other purchases included a medieval Indian sandstone relief of Brahma at \$200,000 and a 14th-century Gandhara figure of Buddha at \$42,000.

Among the paintings, a fine Mogul portrait of a falcon, painted in about 1620, went to a private American collector for \$80,000 and three more illustrations from the Shaghi Ramayana, dated to the late 17th century, went for \$8,750, \$4,300 and \$7,250.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy
REAR ADMIRAL Sir David Grooming, who was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral on September 19, 1985, is to be promoted to the rank of Vice Admiral on September 22, 1985.

The Army
MAJOR GENERAL J. A. W. New, who was promoted to the rank of Major General on September 19, 1985, is to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General on September 22, 1985.

Royal Air Force
WING COMMANDER J. A. W. New, who was promoted to the rank of Wing Commander on September 19, 1985, is to be promoted to the rank of Group Captain on September 22, 1985.

Royal Marines
MAJOR GENERAL J. A. W. New, who was promoted to the rank of Major General on September 19, 1985, is to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General on September 22, 1985.

Royal Artillery
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Royal Engineers
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OBITUARY

DICKIE HENDERSON

THE ARTS

Concerts
Prodigious rangeBurchuladze/
Ivanova
Wigmore Hall

Anglo-Soviet relations, I can report, could not be better. At least that was the feeling at the Wigmore Hall as the young Georgian bass Paata Burchuladze stunned and delighted a full house with an all-Russian programme.

We were stunned simply by the gigantic size, the prodigious range and the thick, rich timbre of his voice. The delight came later, as he dropped the solemn mask and revealed a winning, indeed grinning personality in Mussorgsky's "The goat" and (inevitably, as an encore) "The flies", both done with stylized but undeniably comic gestures.

More of these morsels would have been welcome, for this was an evening in which the traditional Russian obsession with mortality recurred in a dozen different items. I hope no one went to this concert feeling depressed.

Moreover, Burchuladze is at present a little unsophisticated in his delivery of the more

sombre repertoire, lacking the tonal variety which brings essential light and shade to the vocal line. In Mussorgsky's *Songs and Dances of Death*, for instance, "Trepak" never acquired its proper sinister quality, and it was hard to imagine any baby drifting into a fatal coma during this "Lullaby". Nevertheless, there was a melodramatic vividness about his "Serenade" (especially at the end, where he dropped to a whisper before Death's triumphant shout) and his "Field Marshal" was certainly a rousing warrior.

Two Boris Godunov extracts confirmed what nine Rachmaninov songs had hinted at: Burchuladze can sustain long, high-tension passages with admirable power and control, and still have something reserved for the climax.

Despite this, and some sensitive piano accompaniments by Ludmilla Ivanova (sometimes too sensitive to be heard), these scenes were curiously unmoving. In 10 years' time it could be a very different matter.

Richard Morrison

RPO/Ashkenazy
Festival Hall

Some of the good news from Friday night's concert is that the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra gave away its fully annotated programme books free of charge and, I was told, intends to do so through the season. That must be welcome to Mr and Mrs Conductor who, two nights earlier in the same hall, had to fork out £1.50 for another orchestra's programme which was bound into a glossy orchestral yearbook they may or may not have wanted.

A similar generosity of spirit characterized the Royal Philharmonic's playing in an all-Brahms programme, under the

● Peter Maxwell Davies is to write new operas for the Brighton Festival's *Saint Francis*, scored for 12 singers and 15 players, is scheduled for premiere at the Gardner Centre in May 1987. The commission has been made possible by an award of £4,500 by the Arts Council; two other Maxwell Davies works in progress - concertos for violin and trumpet - have also been the subjects of Arts Council awards.

● The composer Jonathan Harvey has been given the Koussevitzky Music Foundation Award, worth \$10,000, a recognition of his valuable contribution to the music of our time.

conducting of Vladimir Ashkenazy, which included a notably satisfying account of the D minor Piano Concerto with the brilliant soloist. While never lacking in technical resource his piano playing was ever mindful of the musical reasons that give rise to the keyboard demands, and the symphonic consequences that must follow from them.

From a strong and even sombre opening, the work gained in cumulative character, through the degree of thoughtfulness that was imparted to it, including the hushed gravity of the slow movement and the firm control exercised over its general proportions. It came after an exuberant and well-nourished performance of the *Academic Festival Overture* and was followed in its turn by the Fourth Symphony, just a month short of the century of its premiere.

Again the conductor gave it cogency and purpose as well as expressive character, and had particular cause to be proud, I would suggest, of the richness and warmth of string playing which helped to confirm that the RPO is in fine fettle. We were told that Michael Baker, the principal trumpet, was celebrating his twentieth anniversary with the orchestra, and his contribution to the symphony's third and fourth movements on this occasion was its own mark of rhythmic distinction.

Noël Goodwin

Peter Ackroyd (right), a familiar name on this page, describes the genesis of his new novel, *Hawksmoor*, published today by Hamish Hamilton at £8.95

Secrets of the historical process embodied in a living past

Inspiration is a curious phenomenon, but I suspect that most examples of its invasive power are really only manifestations of desperation or of physiological necessity: one of my own novels may illustrate this, unromantic premise. In hubristic fashion I had decided that I would begin it upon a certain date some weeks ahead - perhaps significantly, it was Monday, April 1 - and noted the fact in my diary, even though at this point I had not the slightest notion what or how I was to write.

As the weeks passed and no ideas occurred to me, it seemed that I had been foolish or vainglorious to expect my imagination to operate on this form of remote control. And then on Sunday, March 31 - the day before I was scheduled to begin - the theme and story of the novel emerged fully ordered in my head. Clearly this was not coincidence: inspiration, on this occasion, was a mechanism for fulfilling my expectations.

But this apparently efficient faculty can work in different ways: in my most recent work of fiction, *Hawksmoor*, the "inspiration" behind it was really a principle of organization which served to animate otherwise disparate materials. Since childhood, I had been interested in the less palatable areas of London - Wapping, Spitalfields, Limehouse - and in the air of dilapidated gloom which they embody. If there is such a thing as the landscape of the imagination, then these darker parts of the city represented mine.

Their history, too, fascinated me and it seemed, as I walked from St Anne's, Limehouse, to St George's-in-the-East, Wapping, that each street was an echo-chamber of the past in which contemporary voices mixed with those long dead.

But if these areas of London were my imaginative preoccupation in those days, my theoretical interests were soon of quite a different order. In particular, when I was at university, I was most intrigued by that period at the end of the seventeenth century and the beginning of the eighteenth century when the "New Philosophy" (which one might define, in shorthand, as embodying scientific rationalism and a belief in human progress) seemed about to displace a set of older and more complex cultural allegiances which vigorously tried to resist the threat.

There was really no connection between my London pilgrimages and my somewhat academic interests; neither of them, in turn, would seem to have much relevance to a novel which two years ago I completed and then abandoned (the discarded book was a study in human extremity, in which the novelist himself must be presumed to be mad). But then inspiration, or rather the principle of organization, touched me: a story, the plot of *Hawksmoor*, emerged without my conscious design and in the rise and fall of that narrative all of the elements I have previously discussed came to cohere.

What emerged was a story half-situated in the early eighteenth century and half-situated in the twentieth; it is concerned with the activities of a certain eighteenth-century architect, and the investigations of a contemporary detective who discovers that "time" is perhaps an ambiguous or uncertain dimension. As a result, I do not know if *Hawksmoor* is a contemporary novel set in the past or an historical novel set in the present.

Of course, "historical novel" is a term which is still employed by most writers only hesitantly, largely because it has

earned such a bad reputation. It is generally considered to be a debased form, not unconnected with "romantic fiction" and generally employing a faded or over-elaborate vocabulary literally scattered with "prithies" and "zounds". But the curious fact is that historical fiction, if we mean by that novels set largely or wholly in the past, is enjoying something close to a creative revival, with examples very recently from novelists as diverse as Graham Swift and A. N. Wilson, Barry Unsworth and Beryl Bainbridge.

It seems to have happened, almost by chance (although there is no such thing as chance), that a good deal of the more significant English fiction is now set in the past: not a dead past, to be described like a tapestry or an illuminated manuscript, but a past which still touches us because it embodies the secrets both of the historical process and of time itself.

My own attempt, in *Hawksmoor*, was to recreate an earlier period in a convincing and substantial manner. In a previous novel, *The Last Testament of Oscar Wilde*, I discovered that I had a minor but useful ability to reproduce different styles of written prose - in that book it was the prose of the late nineteenth century. In *Hawksmoor* I decided that the most evocative way of introducing the early eighteenth century was to write in eighteenth century prose and, as far as I was capable, to make it indistinguishable from the real prose of that period. So I read, and studied, until I satisfied myself that I could write the earlier prose as freely and as instinctively as I wrote contemporary English. I hasten to add that the narrative was not created *ex nihilo*, of course, since I borrowed

phrases or passages from the original sources where it seemed appropriate to do so.

There was something peculiarly pleasing about reclaiming the past and making it part of a living design, however, and in the process something else happened: by interweaving chapters of eighteenth- and twentieth-century prose, I discovered that their vocabulary and syntax began both to reflect upon and to interpret each other. *Hawksmoor* was a mystery story of detection and revelation, but part of that mystery seemed to reside in the nature of language itself.

As a result two worlds were created, related and yet still apart. Just as the structure and vocabulary of eighteenth century writing still inform our own, so the past in the book seemed to inform and to animate the present; just as twentieth-century prose is both more capacious and yet more standardized than that of the eighteenth century, so the world which modern prose described in my novel seemed more noticeably to reflect that ambiguous condition.

The specific implications of this are of concern only to the readers (if any) of *Hawksmoor*, but there is a larger point which might tentatively be made here. It is possible that innovation both in the language and structure of the novel might be accomplished by means other than conventional stylistic experiment on modernist or even post-modernist lines - and that, by incorporating an awareness of the historical process within fiction, the possibilities for a new kind of "realism", quite removed from ordinary social or psychological observation, are considerably enhanced. It is an interesting prospect.

Television
Forceful hysteria

Men's fear of women being an unfashionable subject, Strindberg's *The Father* (BBC2) is not frequently performed nowadays. There are certainly other features which contribute to this neglect: it is a massively gloomy piece, by turns crude and obscure, in which few of the characters are likeable or even credible.

Nevertheless, there is a fascinating hysterical force in the depiction of a man and woman sealed by marriage in a struggle to the death. The father of the title nurses a seemingly irrational terror that his wife is out to exploit, undermine and discard him. His fears are in fact justified. Her strategy is to drive him mad in complete command of the woman's kingdom, the household.

The wife strikes the death-blow with the insinuation that the daughter of the marriage was fathered by another man, and the husband is driven to violence and finally dies of a stroke.

It is very difficult to liberate the dynamic flow of any drama within the limits of an all-star Sunday night BBC costume classic. Few actresses reach their peak inside dresses like lampshades which inhibit their movements, and the viewer's eye is easily bored in a single set, however carefully dressed. *The Father* seemed to last every minute of its two hours, but it is to the company's credit that it did not seem interminable.

Colin Blakeley gave an exhausting performance in the title role, and Dorothy Tutin brought as much presence as possible to the wife's part. Edward Fox, with the thankless role of the doctor, invested wooden interjections with sparkle, and it was good to see Irene Handl wrenching heartstrings as the nurse.

The viewer's eye is seldom bored in *The Paul Daniels Magic Show* (BBC1), in which the host and star works with Napoleonic energy to carry the trivial world of illusion and sleight-of-hand into new dimensions. Knowing how proficiently the camera can lie, audiences view tricks on television with an inbuilt cynicism which Daniels overcomes by skill, professionalism and astonishing invention.

On Saturday evening he donned an immaculate Aran sweater and set off for Loch Ness to perform an hilarious trick involving the monster. It was an elaborate, irresistible variation on a theme that had become over-familiar.

Celia Brayfield



Dore Miller

Theatre
Kiss of the Spider Woman
Bush

To European ears, the title of Manuel Puig's two-act play sounds deadly. But, to the Hopi Indians, I believe the figure of the Spider Woman represents benevolent creativity. This is one indication that the play may mean something different in the exiled author's native Argentina than it does over here.

Adapted from one of Puig's novels, *Kiss of the Spider Woman* traces the relationship of two cell-mates in a Latin-American jail. Valentín is an urban guerrilla arrested on terrorist charges. Molina is a homosexual imprisoned for tampering with a minor; and the first question for the spectator is why they have been thrust into each other's company. If it was for the purpose of torturing each other, then the plan is clearly not working. Valentín, after a hard day studying revolutionary theory, reclines on his bunk while Molina recounts the plot of a film like a mother telling a bedtime story. They may not be bosom friends, but they have learnt to tolerate and help each other.

Puig then answers the question in an off-stage dialogue revealing that Molina has been planted in the cell with instructions to worm his way into Valentín's confidence, and pump him for information. What still remains unclear is whether Molina ever had any intentions of doing so. All we do learn is that he chooses to present himself as a feminine creature inhabiting a small personal world, and shutting his ears whenever the conversation turns to politics.

The action follows a gradually strengthening bond between the two men, confirmed by a series of crises and by Molina's



Physical presence and sense of desolation: Simon Callow (right) with Mark Rylance

deception of the authorities. When they poison Valentín, Molina nurses him back to health, and wangles a consignment of luxury food out of the warden; and their relationship finally develops to the act of love, after which Molina gains his release and commits himself to making contact with the guerrillas.

The piece is a dialogue between a private and public man, exploring the mutually exclusive imperatives of sex and politics. And you could argue that its main strength is to present a plot which can be viewed as a victory for either side. Thus, when Valentín confesses that when it comes to girlfriends he wants "class" like any of his bourgeois enemies, that could be a fatal admission or an argument for revolutionary celebrity. Likewise, when we learn that Molina has been shot down in carrying out his vow, that could represent his transformation into a public man or his fantasy of dying like one of his beloved movie queens.

The theatrical interest of such ambiguity is undermined by the inequality of the two characters. Valentín is written as a grey, low-key activist who periodically loses control; and

as Mark Rylance plays him it is hard to connect the quietly inflexible young idealist with the wretched prisoner shaken with sobs at the prospect of death, and destroying the precious food supplies in an unprepared outburst of rage.

In Simon Stokes's production he exists mainly as a foil for Simon Callow's Molina, whose performance is not to be missed. As it is the flashier and more attractive role, the comparison would be unfair but for the comedy, physical presence and sense of desolation Callow brings to it. Spare tyre bulging over his shorts and spectacularly light on his feet, he combines grossness and delicacy to a degree you can only compare with Charles Laughton. Every emotional shift, from his sulks and flashes of spite to his beaming maternal gestures and rapt returns to film fantasy, is carried out by the imaginative limit and expressed through his whole body. The one thing he avoids is to present a steady, seduction routine, and the impact of the love scene is one of unprepared ecstasy - rather than that of a spider, benevolent or not, drawing its prey into the web.

Irving Wardle

Cheapside
Half Moon

The Elizabethan playwright and pamphleteer Robert Greene has come down to earth as an almanac of literature, the archetypal hack writer sinking into a slough of bitterness at the success of his contemporaries. It is a cautionary tale.

David Allen's script, unashamedly written in modern demotic, strains for contemporary resonance by its references to unemployment and racial tension, and the only exchange which succeeds in spanning the centuries is the question "How do you get to be a spy?" and the answer "You go to Cambridge".

This was true enough for Kit Marlowe (campily played by John Moreno) whom we first see ribbing James Bolam's affable Greene about his piteous penny playwriting. Doing comfortably enough for the moment, the great hack has problems at home in Cheapside.

Separated from his country wife, he is obliged to support his garrulous, free and easy mistress (Susan Brown), their wailing baby and, though reluctantly, her villainous half-brother (Jeffery Kissoon) whose nickname Cutting Ball derives from his favourite way with a bodkin, but who proves his usefulness by supplying low-life stories for Greene's *A Notable Discourse of Cozenage*.

Ted Craig's production presents these domestic frustrations as a limp sort of Elizabethan situation comedy, and the plot takes off only when Greene, prompted by his wife's financial demands, asks Marlowe to put a well-paid job his way. Marlowe gets him to write seditious pamphlets (now those were the days) and all hell breaks loose when Cutting Ball, attempting a little freelance villainy, is caught in possession and hanged at Tyburn.

The poet-spy, meanwhile, has met his fatal end in Kent, leaving Mr Moreno free to reappear as an opportunistic, craftily diplomatic William Shakespeare who pesters the now ailing Greene for help with technical details and ultimately purloins the manuscript of a play called *A Winter's Tale*.

This would be funny enough if the best possible joke about the "true" authorship of Shakespeare's plays had not already been made in Anthony Burgess's novel *Enderby's Dark Lady*. The ordinariness of literary life demands an extraordinary talent to give it credence.

Martin Cropper

CHILDREN
IN DANGER
CAMPAIGNCAN YOU FACE
THE FACT THAT
SHE MIGHT BE ON
HEROIN IN
TEN YEARS'
TIME?

At four or five, they look the soul of innocence. At ten or eleven they are still children. But, at fourteen or fifteen, they are young adults, exposed to every danger the adult world has to offer them.

Drug and solvent abuse is merely a new danger to add to the old ones of violence and poverty, family breakdown and unemployment. You may think it only involves other people's children. Are you really that confident?

We work in the frontline of all these dangers and many more. With 116 years experience as a childcare charity, we are so concerned at the state of our country's children that we have launched a campaign called 'Children in Danger'.

We need your help badly. Either with a donation or, better still, a gift by covenant which helps us reclaim your tax. But first and foremost we would like you to find out more about the 'Children in Danger' campaign. We have a free information pack for you which tells you why we are worried, what we are doing about it and why we so badly need your help.

Please signify at least your interest in what we are trying to do. None of us, parents or otherwise, can afford to ignore what is happening.



NATIONAL
CHILDREN'S
HOME
85 Highbury Park,
London N5 1UD

If you care, commit yourself.

To: John Gray, Children in Danger Campaign,
National Children's Home,
85 Highbury Park, London N5 1UD.

Please send me details of the Children in Danger campaign.
I enclose an immediate donation of £

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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Alarm bells ring as US import controls loom

It would be singularly bizarre if the world's trading system were to founder over a pair of shoes. Yet footwear may be the trigger for the protectionist scramble threatened for so long that it has ceased to sound as frightening as it should. The hasty meeting of the world's five top finance ministers called by the American Treasury Secretary yesterday should raise the alarm that currencies and trade are now dangerously out of joint.

For some weeks the Reagan Administration has been striving to make Europe and Japan understand the power of protectionist sentiment in the American Congress. There has been an early warning in America's response to the use of export subsidies by its competitors, where it has recently sought to demonstrate the balance to buy more third-world contracts than anyone else. Now, however, we face import controls around the world's largest free market. The American Administration has made it clear that these will be legislated by Christmas - it is only there that it is at issue.

It is hard to overestimate the significance of this move. America is the bedrock of the international system we have dangerously come to take for granted, in trade, in finance, in economic co-operation. In many respects, it has proved to be a pretty rosy kind of system, frequently abused. The rules of international trade are overseen by a fairly bureaucracy, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, whose writ only seems to run in the kind of minor dispute one may find between, for example, Norway and New Zealand. Without such a framework, however, all governments are at the mercy of industrial pressure for subsidies and import barriers which raise costs and lower national incomes worldwide.

President Reagan's men complain that Europe has shown itself singularly unappreciative of his stand against protectionist pressure. His free trade shoes began to pinch badly when the exercise of the presidential veto against new controls on footwear imports received hardly a "thank you". Europeans have blocked the President's attempts to turn the protectionist argument at home into pressure for lower import controls elsewhere. The French prevented President Reagan from securing agreement on a new round of international trade talks at this summer's Bonn summit.

Yesterday's summit brought the French closer into the fold. In the words of one of the President's trading partners, the gestures of his trading partners are important - and the group of five consists of the more important of these. It is the inner core of the summit group of nations. Besides the dominant Americans, Japanese and Germans, it includes the French and British but not the Italians or Canadians. The timing was also important, in that it preceded both the President's much-advertised policy statement on trade, to be given to industrialists at the White House today, and the special meeting of Gatt members requested by America which takes place at the end of this month.

A new Gatt round will be something more than a diplomatic achievement, particularly if it can get to grips with services and begin to tackle agricultural over-production in the northern hemisphere. But it will be a long haul. Not before the regular November Gatt meeting can we hope for agreement to start work.

In the field of services, the international bureaucrats are still toiling away at questions of principle. To free trade in service industries, it is not enough to permit trucks to trundle untaxed across frontiers. It involves far more complicated issues of the right of access to tightly regulated domestic markets.

The accountants are eager to instigate it for the same reason: objections because it will be a direct transaction between two companies, with no recourse to

This philosophical grind has little relevance to America's urgent needs to trim its trading imbalance. But it is undoubtedly the least harmful of the pressures welling out of American unease, and it is right that America's trading partners should have tried to bolster the President's free trade morale.

Unfortunately, however, it is impossible to pretend for long that America's trading difficulties are caused by a combination of its own open trading virtue and other people's vices. A few figures: In 1981 the US ran a surplus on manufactured trade. Its deficit is now running at an annual rate of \$106 billion, according to the Department of Commerce's own calculations. It is the form of the major part of America's overall trade deficit, expected to top \$150 billion this year.

Only a very small part of this deterioration can be attributed to increasing protectionism in America's main markets. There are three main causes. The burden of foreign debt has severely reduced import capacity in America's neighbouring Third World markets. Slow economic growth has reduced import demand in its European markets. And the strong dollar has damaged American competitiveness worldwide.

A new trade round can have only modest effect on the first of these problems. Plenty of fast-developing Asian countries, which have done better than anyone out of the recent American boom, can and should be compelled to sign up as full members of the world trading system. But it is precious little we hope that the United States' larger local markets in Latin America can suddenly absorb more American products, without reducing the surplus necessary to service their debts to American banks. Even before Mexico City crumbled, the American Administration was working on a new debt management initiative, side by side with its new trade pressures. But the combination involves a certain amount of shuffling cash from one hand to another.

What is true is that other industrial countries should be increasing their imports from Third World countries, thus increasing the external surpluses that these debtors so badly need. This turns spotlight firmly on Japan, which is still growing faster than forecast by selling to Africa, and far too slowly increasing its imports. It also moves the argument to the second count, against Europe. However, while relatively slow European growth has undoubtedly helped to widen America's trade gap, this second argument diminishes as American growth subsides towards a European-style rate of 2 of 3 per cent. We are left with the damage inflicted by an overvalued dollar.

Import controls are no quick cure for this disease. The dollar cannot fall fast enough to put American manufacturers (and farmers, for that matter) back in business internationally without precipitating the kind of international financial crisis all members of the group of five hope to avoid. Last January, another hasty Group of five meeting sought to cable together agreement to stop the dollar rising still further. A far more limited objective than the restoration of American competitiveness. The dollar cannot fall fast without undermining the US reliance on foreign capital to finance its federal deficit. And it is this reliance which strikes in the gutlets of America's trading partners. It is the counterpart to America's trading deficit, which its political system will not correct by cutting the Budget deficit, and is instead quite determined to attack by cutting imports.

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

France planning to launch commercial paper market

From Susan MacDonald, Paris

The French finance ministry, banking circles and the Association of Company Accountants have begun looking at ways of introducing a commercial paper market in France.

Their discussions, which are likely to continue until the beginning of next month, come within the context of widening France's money market.

The appearance of a commercial paper market would create considerable upheaval in the money market.

The accountants are eager to instigate it for the same reason: objections because it will be a direct transaction between two companies, with no recourse to

Courtauld's bid hopes raised

Talk of a takeover bid for Courtauld's, the textiles to chemicals group, could be revived following the publication of an extensive analysis of the company by de Zoete & Bevan, the brokers.

Although the study by Mr David Buck, the analyst, focuses on the company's recently formed textile group, the overriding conclusion is that Courtauld's is undervalued by about 40 per cent. The brokers conclude that the shares are worth 200p, against Friday's closing price of 147p.

It remains to be seen whether, in the short-term, a French commercial paper market could achieve the success, say, of an American one.

Energy saving on paper

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Britain's paper and board industry, has cut its energy consumption by 5 per cent while increasing its productivity by over 12 per cent, according to the British Paper and Board Industry Federation.

However, the savings have largely been cancelled out by rises in the cost of pulp and waste paper.

The federation's member companies cut energy use in 1984 to 570 million therms compared with 600 million therms in 1983, and increased production from 3.2 million tonnes to 3.59 million tonnes. The saving, according to the federation, is due largely to the

industry's commitment to the energy management targeting and monitoring programme devised in collaboration with the Department of Energy. More than 25 per cent of the industry is now involved.

The federation remains committed to pressing the Government for reduced energy costs which it says "are still a burden on the industry's competitiveness and profitability".

Energy costs now account for 15.5 per cent of total costs in the industry, compared with 17.6 per cent in 1983. The Department of Energy is about to step up its energy conservation campaign.

McMahon to succeed Barron as chairman of Midland

By Sarah Hogg, Economics Editor

Mr Christopher "Kit" McMahon is to become chairman of the Midland Bank in 1987 in succession to Sir Donald Barron. Mr McMahon will join the Midland board next year.

His successor as deputy governor of the Bank of England has not yet been appointed, but the choice is said to be between three existing directors, Mr Edward (Eddie) George, Mr David Walker and Mr Anthony Lochnis.

Government sources were yesterday anxious to make it clear that Mr McMahon was under no pressure to leave the Bank, and that his departure was in no way connected with friction between the Bank and the Treasury over the handling of the Johnson Matthey Bankers affair.

The Australian-born Mr McMahon, aged 58, moved from academic life to the Bank of England in the mid-1960s.



Kit McMahon: under no pressure to leave

There has been speculation that Mr McMahon would decide to leave ever since Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton was appointed from outside the Bank to succeed Lord Richardson as Governor in 1983. Mr McMahon was at that time the obvious internal candidate.

Now Mr McMahon is leaving for the most critical job at the top of the clearing bank system. He can expect a substantial but not spectacular pay increase.

The job of deputy governor carries a salary in the £70,000 to £75,000 bracket, while Sir Donald Barron's total emoluments at Midland were reported to have been £84,837 last year.

Earliest speculation on Mr McMahon's possible successor

Swedish challenge to retailers

By Patricia Wheatcroft

IKEA, one of the world's largest furniture retailers, is about to launch an attack on the British market. If it succeeds, the company will be a major challenger to groups like MFI and Habitat.

IKEA is a Scandinavian group which has expanded into continental Europe, Australia and more recently North America. It is now advertising for sites in the United Kingdom and aiming for the sought-after areas along the M25 and in greater London.

The company has looked at this country before but people in the industry now believe that IKEA is truly determined to break into the United Kingdom market. It now has an executive permanently stationed in the country.

Sir Terence Conran, chairman of Habitat Mothercare, has long been an admirer of IKEA's operation. "I think they are terrific and would do very well here," he said.

Through estate agents Ed-

ward Erdman, IKEA is now actively looking for sites. It aims to trade from edge-of-town superstores with huge car parks. Its most successful stores have 150,000 sq ft of space and provide restaurants for shoppers. The largest MFI store is only third that size.

The company will face fierce competition for out-of-town properties. The leading supermarket operators, Sainsbury, Tesco and Asda, are all in the search for such superstores and new Marks and Spencer is venturing forth to build a huge out-of-town store.

"I'm sure they will find at least two or three sites here," admits Mr Derek Hunt, MFI chairman, who has been watching IKEA's progress for many years.

The privately-owned company sells furniture, lighting and some decorating materials. Much of its furniture is of the pack-flat type in which MFI specialises, but its design tends towards the Scandinavian kind.

Apple chief forecasts 61% fall

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles

Profits at Apple Computers will fall as much as 61 per cent this year, according to the company's latest results, but will be better than analysts had expected. As a result of cost-cutting and sales of computers in schools, according to the company's chief financial officer, Mr David Barram.

Mr Barram said the company expected to earn \$12 million to \$15 million in the fourth quarter ending September 3. Revenue was expected to total \$390 million to \$405 million, a drop of 15 to 18 per cent.

The figures come in the wake of the resignation of Apple's 30-year-old founder, Mr Steven Jobs, after a split with the company.

Mr Jobs has announced the formation of a new computer company, with top aides from Apple joining him, and has incurred the wrath of Apple executives.

Apple has been running for three months without any involvement by Steven Jobs. Apple's president, Mr John Sculley, said over the weekend, and things are going much better since the reorganization.

Claiming that he was not bitter about Mr Jobs' rival computer venture, he strongly hinted that the company may take legal action to block Mr Jobs from going ahead with his new project.

"To have got himself in this predicament is very sad," Mr Sculley added.

The California-based computer market that by a sudden slowdown in the personal computer market that began last year, lost \$1.7 million in the April-June quarter, its first ever quarterly loss. The loss included a one-off expense of \$40 million stemming from the layoffs of 1,300 employees and the closing of three factories.

For the current quarter, analysts had expected Apple to break even or perhaps earn 10 cents a share on sales of \$370 million.

Concern at Italian bourse delay

From John Earle

British and American buyers on the Italian stock and bond markets are becoming increasingly concerned about delays which have built up over settlements for deals.

And about a dozen member banks of the Association of Custodian Banks met in London at the weekend to discuss ways of clearing the jam.

Settlement procedures, slow and bureaucratic at the best of times, have been almost overwhelmed by a volume of trading on the Milan bourse which is running at six times the rate of a year ago. A Milan newspaper report said that while delivery of share certificates for domestic buyers was taking three or more weeks, some foreigners had been waiting since May.

James Capel, the London stockbroker which is managing GT Unit Trust Group, and Chase Manhattan Bank, are thought to be among those who have called the attention of customers and correspondents to the difficulties of dealing in the Italian market.

Last Tuesday the stock market reached a record high with a 74.5 per cent rise registered by the Milan bourse index since the beginning of the year.

In addition to the interest of foreign buyers, the Italian unit trust movement which started only a year ago, has gathered fire 12,000 billion (£4.6 billion) from the public for investment in shares and bonds.

A member of Consob, the national board of supervisory commission, said: "We are concerned ourselves actively with the problem." And Signor Franco Piga, Consob's president, has written to the Chamber of Deputies finance commission asking it to speed discussion of a Bill before parliament on streamlining the settlement procedures.

Export orders lowest for year, CBI says

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The Confederation of British Industry today reiterated its call for much lower pay rises in the coming year following the results of its latest survey of the manufacturing sector which shows that the export boom is faltering.

Export order-books are at their lowest level for more than a year, according to the CBI. Only 16 per cent of manufacturers' companies report that their export order-books are above normal.

Mr David Wigglesworth, chairman of the CBI's economic situation committee, said: "This is a further sign of the difficulties faced by exporters in the wake of high interest rates. It is vital that employers keep a firm grip on pay increases if they are to avoid worsening of their competitiveness against overseas rivals."

CBI protests - particularly over wages - in the last two weeks indicated the growing concern on the part of the employers' organization about the state of the economy and fears among industrialists that the pace of the recovery is slowing significantly.

NM Rothschild criticized over St Ives tender

By Clare Dobie

N. M. Rothschild, the merchant bank, is being criticized for its handling of the stock market launch of St Ives, a successful magazine printer. Rothschild has chosen to offer the shares by tender rather than by a fixed price sale.

Rival banks claim that conditions do not justify this degree of caution.

St Ives has a good record with profits rising from less than £1 million three years ago to an estimated £2.5 million before tax in the year to July 31. The company hopes to maintain this rate of progress.

Prospectus, page 19

Crowther set for takeover

The proposed £7.1 million takeover of Carpets International by John Crowther Group looks certain to succeed following the agreement by Interface Flooring Systems, which controls 41.3 per cent of the voting equity, to sell its stake to Crowther.

ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT STOCK

The Bank of England announces that Her Majesty's Treasury has created on 20th September 1985, and has issued to the Bank, additional amounts as indicated of each of the Stocks listed below:

£100 million 2½ per cent INDEX-LINKED TREASURY STOCK, 2001
£150 million 2½ per cent INDEX-LINKED TREASURY STOCK, 2020

The price paid by the Bank on issue was in each case the middle market closing price of the relevant Stock on 20th September 1985 as certified by the Government Broker.

In each case, the amount issued on 20th September 1985 represents a further tranche of the relevant Stock, ranking in all respects *par passu* with that Stock and subject to the terms and conditions of its prospectus (save as to the particulars therein which relate solely to the initial sale of the Stock), and subject also to the provisions contained in the final prospectus of the relevant Stock. The current prospectus for Capital Gains Tax are described below. Copies of the prospectuses for the Stocks listed above, dated 20th August 1985 and 12th October 1985 respectively, may be obtained at the Bank of England, New Issues, Watling Street, London EC4M 9SE.

Applications have been made to the Council of the Stock Exchange for each further tranche of Stock to be admitted to the Official List.

The Stocks are repayable and interest is payable half yearly on the dates shown below (provision is made in the prospectuses for stockholders to be offered the right of early redemption under certain circumstances).

Stock	Repayment Date	Interest payment dates
2½ per cent Index-Linked Treasury Stock, 2001	24th September 2001	24th March, 24th September, 24th March, 24th September
2½ per cent Index-Linked Treasury Stock, 2020	16th April 2020	16th April, 16th October

Both the principal and the interest on the Stocks are indexed to the General Index of Retail Prices. The Index figure relevant to any month is that published seven months previously and relating to the month before the month of publication. The Index figure relevant to the month of issue of 2½ per cent Index-Linked Treasury Stock 2001 is that relating to December 1980 (308.6), the equivalent Index figure for 2½ per cent Index-Linked Treasury Stock 2020 is that relating to February 1983 (327.3). These Index figures will be used for the purposes of calculating payments of principal and interest due in respect of the relevant further tranches of Stock.

The relevant Index figures for the half-yearly interest payments on the Stocks are as follows:

Interest payable	Published in	Relevant Index figure	Relating to
March	August of the previous year	February of the same year	July
September	February of the same year	August of the same year	January
April	September of the previous year	March of the same year	February
October	March of the same year	September of the same year	August

The further tranches of 2½ per cent Index-Linked Treasury Stock, 2001 and 2½ per cent Index-Linked Treasury Stock, 2020 have been issued on an *ex-dividend* basis and will not rank for the interest payments due on 24th September 1985 and 16th October 1985 respectively on the existing Stocks.

Each of the Stocks referred to in this notice is specified under paragraph 1 of Schedule 2 to the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979 as a gilt-edged security (under current legislation exempt from tax on capital gains on disposals made on or after 2nd July 1985, irrespective of the period for which the Stock is held).

Government statement

Attention is drawn to the statement issued by Her Majesty's Treasury on 20th May 1985 which explained that, in the interests of the orderly conduct of fiscal policy, neither Her Majesty's Government nor the Bank of England or their respective servants or agents undertake to disclose tax changes decided on but not yet announced, even where they may specifically affect the terms on which, or the conditions under which, these further tranches of Stock are issued or sold by or on behalf of the Government or the Bank, and no responsibility can therefore be accepted for any omission to make such disclosure, and that such omission shall neither render any transaction liable to be set aside nor give rise to any claim for compensation.

BANK OF ENGLAND
LONDON
20th September 1985

WALL ST WIRE

'Terrible' outlook for GNP

From Maxwell Newton, New York

The Department of Commerce flash estimate on Friday that third quarter real gross national product rose only 2.8 per cent a year has raised the question whether the fourth quarter will continue the pattern of slow growth which has been typical of America's economic performance since June 1984.

The importance of special factors in supporting the 2.8 per cent has made it more likely that the fourth quarter GNP growth will be under 2 per cent. That would be a terrible performance.

Friday's announcement was a serious setback for Mr Beryl Sprinkel, the newly-appointed chairman of the council of economic advisors, who unwisely endorsed a forecast of 5 per cent a year real growth for the second half of 1985.

After expected revisions to the GNP number, Mr Sprinkel may be lucky to get half that rate in the third quarter, in which growth has been unseasonably stimulated by a huge surge in car sales.

President Reagan and Mr Sprinkel, who this morning unwisely called a press conference to tout the fact that the decline in August unemployment to 7 per cent (from 7.3 in July) indicated that the economy is "revving up".

Poor retail sales results for August and weak industrial production began the turning of the tide against such optimism. Now the third quarter GNP flash results has poured more cold water on optimism being promoted from the White House.

The President and Mr Sprinkel were not the only senior officials whose reputations have been dented by the result. Mr Paul Volcker, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, had earlier forecast that real GNP in the second half of the year would rise by 4 per cent a year.

Mr Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary of Commerce, said the "car effect" had contributed about a full percentage point to the 2.8 growth rate.

The bond markets, which had been in a funk over the figures before they came out, responded by pushing up the cash long bonds about a full point and the T-bond futures up about three-quarters of a point. Because of another leak of the GNP number on Thursday, part of the gain in cash bonds and bond futures occurred on Thursday afternoon when bond prices strengthened markedly.

The non-dollar currencies also improved on the news.

One man who has again emerged as a winner in forecasting is Mr Preston Martin, vice-chairman of the Fed and the man most feared by the Volcker clique. Mr Martin has been decrying the optimism of the official Fed line and has again had his minority views confirmed.

Gilts: \$2.5bn answer to the bill mountain?

High-tech companies lead the autumn rush

which was placed at 75p by Heseltine, Moss & Co, the broker, traded at up to 80p, settling at 84p. But Questel, a telecommunications equipment group placed at 180p by Laurence Pryor & Co, the broker, touched 170p and then moved to 175p.

[illegible][illegible]

months to June 30, with figures in £000, turnover was 33 (15). The loss for the period was 1,777 (2,015).

● **FALCON INDUSTRIES:** For the first half of this year, with figures in £000, turnover rose to 21,231 (14,290). Pretax profit was 531 (660). Earnings per share dropped from 3.4 to 1.7p. An

■ **"In the first rank internationally" *The Economist***

A copy of this document, which complies with the requirements of The Stock Exchange (Listing Regulations) 1984, has been delivered for registration to the Registrar of Companies as required by those Regulations.

The directors of St. Ives Group plc named in "Directors and Advisers" below are the persons responsible for the information contained in this document. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the directors (who have taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this document is in accordance with the facts and does not purport to constitute an offer of securities. The directors accept responsibility accordingly.

Application has been made to the Council of the Stock Exchange for the whole of the ordinary share capital of St. Ives Group plc, issued and to be issued, to be admitted to the Official List.

The application for the ordinary shares now offered for sale will open at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 26th September, 1985 and may be closed at any time thereafter. The procedure for application, together with an application form, is set out at the end of this document. It is expected that renounceable documents of title will be posted on Wednesday, 2nd October, 1985 and that dealings will commence on Thursday, 3rd October, 1985.

ST IVES GROUP PLC

Offer for Sale by Tender

by

N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited

of

2,267,000 ordinary shares of 10p each
at a minimum tender price of 290p per share,
the price tendered being payable in full on application

DIRECTORS AND ADVISERS

DIRECTORS

Robert Gavron, Chairman
Kenneth Peter Ladd FCA, FCMA, JDip MA
Peter Maxwell Woolley-Stafford
Brian Charles Edwards FCA
all of 47-49 Westwick Street, London EC1V 3PS

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICE

Brian Charles Edwards FCA
47-49 Westwick Street
London EC1V 3PS

ISSUING HOUSE

N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
New Court
St. Swithin's Lane
London EC4P 4DU

STOCKBROKERS

Rowe & Pitman
1 Finsbury Avenue
London EC2M 2PA

AUDITORS AND REPORTING ACCOUNTANTS

Touche Ross & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Hill House
1 Little New Street
London EC4A 3TR

SOLICITORS TO THE COMPANY

Timmins, Salner & Webb
2 Serjeants' Inn
London EC4Y 1LT

SOLICITORS TO THE OFFER

Linklaters & Paines
Barrington House
59-67 Gresham Street
London EC2V 7JA

RECEIVING BANKERS

Ravenbourne Registration Services Limited
145 Leadenhall Street
London EC3V 4QT

BANKERS

National Westminster Bank PLC
63 Piccadilly
London W1V 0AJ

REGISTRARS AND TRANSFER OFFICE

Ravenbourne Registration Services Limited
Bourne House
34 Beckenham Road
Beckenham
Kent BR3 4TU

SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised
£825,000 ordinary shares of 10p each £629,844.60

The ordinary shares now offered for sale rank in full for all dividends and other distributions declared, paid or made hereafter on the ordinary shares of St. Ives Group plc.

Issued and fully
paid following
the offer for sale

INDEBTEDNESS

Apart from intra-group liabilities, at the close of business on 23rd August, 1985, no company in the Group, as defined herein, had any loan capital (including term loans) outstanding, or created but unissued, or any outstanding mortgages, charges, debentures or other borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowing, including bank overdrafts, liabilities under acceptances (other than normal trade bills) or acceptance credits, material hire purchase commitments, guarantees or other material contingent liabilities.

On 23rd August, 1985, the Group had bank balances, short term deposits and cash amounting to £941,782.

DEFINITIONS

"St. Ives" or "the Company"	St. Ives Group plc or its predecessor company, as the context requires
"the Group"	St. Ives and its subsidiaries at the date of this document, together with Folio Holdings
"Severn Valley"	Severn Valley Press Limited and its subsidiary, Severn Valley Bindery Limited
"Kingsdale"	Kingsdale Press (a division of Severn Valley Press Limited)
"CB Dorey"	CB Dorey Limited
"Molyneux"	Molyneux Offset Limited
"Britannic"	Britannic Printing Supplies (London) Limited
"RJ Acford"	R.J. Acford (a division of Molyneux)
"Folio Holdings"	Folio Holdings Limited
"ordinary shares"	ordinary shares of 10p each in St. Ives
"the directors"	the directors of St. Ives

KEY INFORMATION

The following information should be read in conjunction with the full text of this offer for sale.

BUSINESS

The Group is one of the leading quality colour printers in the United Kingdom, producing magazines, books and other publications for publishers and other commercial organisations. Its customers include Independent Television Publications (for which it prints parts of TV Times), Consumers Association (Which magazine), Morgan-Grampian, IPC Magazines, National Westminster Bank, British Telecom, Condé Nast (Tatler), Thomson Holidays and Oxford University Press.

TRADING RECORD

The Group's turnover and profit on ordinary activities before taxation are summarised below:

Years ended 31st July	Turnover £'000	Profit before taxation £'000
1980	9,340	875
1981	9,867	758
1982	11,300	934
1983	12,446	1,748
1984	15,398	1,938
1985 (estimated)	18,300	2,500

The estimated results for the year ended 31st July, 1985 are based on audited accounts for the eight months to 31st March, 1985 and on unaudited management accounts for the four months to 31st July, 1985.

OFFER FOR SALE STATISTICS BASED ON THE MINIMUM TENDER PRICE

Minimum tender price	290p
Market capitalisation	£18.26 million
Price earnings ratio based on estimated earnings per share for the year ended 31st July, 1985:	
of 24.5p after estimated actual tax charge	11.8 times
of 25.8p after notional 35 per cent. tax charge	11.2 times
Net tangible assets as at 31st March, 1985	£5.33 million
Gross dividend yield based on the notional net dividend of 8p per share in respect of the year ended 31st July, 1985	84.6p
Dividend cover based on estimated profit on ordinary activities after taxation for the year ended 31st July, 1985 and the notional net dividend in respect of that year of 8p per share	3.0%
	3.0 times

Note: The financial information summarised above has been adjusted where relevant to reflect the acquisition of Folio Holdings, which is conditional on the admission of the ordinary shares to the Official List by the Council of The Stock Exchange.

INTRODUCTION

The business of the Group is printing and ancillary activities. The principal subsidiary of St. Ives is Severn Valley, which is a medium and long-run web-offset printer of high quality magazines, brochures and books. Other activities of the Group include shorter-run web-offset printing, sheet-fed offset printing, book production, the provision of printing supplies and print subcontracting.

The Group has become one of the leading quality colour printers in the United Kingdom. Its growth has been based on a number of opportunist acquisitions coupled with continuing and substantial investment in modern plant and equipment.

There are a number of special features which the directors believe have contributed to the Group's successful performance:

- The Group has built up an experienced and highly motivated management team. They are all shareholders in St. Ives and their remuneration is to a significant extent based on profit performance.
- Some 50 per cent. of the Group's turnover is accounted for by contract magazine printing. A further 30 per cent. consists of recurring orders from established customers. As a result, a high proportion of production can be planned several months in advance.
- The Group has a good reputation with its customers for providing quality and service at a sensible price. It has won a number of awards for the quality of its products.
- There has been continuing investment in modern machinery without any associated reduction in the workforce. Productivity is high by the industry's standards. Total capital expenditure incurred and committed on plant and machinery since 1st August, 1979 has been £10.2 million.
- Acquisitions have been carefully chosen to complement existing activities. Satisfactory margins have been achieved in each case being agreed in advance.

As a result of these factors, the financial performance of the Group has been impressive. Based on the most recent information available, Severn Valley's profit and capital employed per employee are amongst the highest of the major printing companies in the United Kingdom. The Group has no borrowings and, since 1979, all investment in plant and machinery has been financed from internally generated funds.

THE BUSINESS

DEVELOPMENT

St. Ives was founded by Robert Gavron in 1964 to acquire the CB Printing Group, a lithographic and letterpress printing company. He was joined by Kenneth Ladd in 1966 and,

by 1968, following a period of rationalisation and modernisation which included the closure of its letterpress activities, St. Ives had become profitable.

Since then, St. Ives has grown as a result of the acquisition and subsequent development of a number of complementary businesses. Its first and most significant acquisition took place in 1972 when it bought the assets of a web-offset magazine printing business (then in receivership), which now trades as Severn Valley. Since the acquisition, there has been substantial investment in new printing and binding machinery culminating in the recent purchase and installation, at a cost of £3.7 million, of what the directors understand to be the most productive high quality colour web-offset press in the United Kingdom.

In 1976, St. Ives acquired H.P. Dorey & Co., a sheet-fed printing company with a modern factory and plant but with financial and marketing problems. Its business, which was merged with that of CB Printers, now trades profitably as CB Dorey from the original premises of H.P. Dorey & Co. in Romford, Essex.

The Group's activities were extended in 1979 with the acquisition from Reed International of R.J. Acford, a book binder with some printing capacity, based in Chichester. Since the acquisition, there has been considerable capital expenditure, particularly to bring its printing capacity more in line with its book binding facilities.

In 1983, the Group acquired the assets of Kingsdale (then in receivership), a sheet-fed and web-offset printer of short and medium-run magazines and other publications.

PRINTING PROCESSES

There are three major commercial printing processes: letterpress, photogravure and lithography. Letterpress has largely been phased out apart from the printing of paperback books and some monochrome newspapers. Photogravure is characterised by very fast running presses but high set-up costs; it continues to be the most economical process for printing colour publications in very large quantities such as the Sunday newspaper colour supplements. In recent years, however, technical advances have led to lithography becoming predominant in the field of colour printing.

The Group uses only the lithographic process. Sheet-fed and reel-fed (web-offset) lithography is ideally suited to the printing of special interest and regionalised colour magazines, advertising brochures and books. This is largely due to moderate set-up costs, the ability to effect speedy changes from one job to another and reasonably high speed production.

THE BUSINESS TODAY

Severn Valley is the most important member of the Group, accounting for more than 70 per cent. of the Group's turnover and gross profit. Its principal production facility at Caerphilly, where some 180 people are employed, is equipped to print medium and long-run

high quality colour magazines, brochures and books. A high proportion of the work is represented by contracts requiring production at regular intervals, usually weekly or monthly. These contracts may be ended on three to six months' notice but Severn Valley's experience is that, once obtained, they tend to continue. As a result, Severn Valley can project production schedules a number of months forward and, by obtaining additional orders, has achieved levels of plant utilisation close to total effective capacity.

The installation of the new Harris M850 eight unit press (referred to below) will increase capacity by more than 30 per cent. with the addition of very few extra staff. On the basis of forward orders already received, the directors are confident that Severn Valley will in due course be able to achieve a similar level of utilisation on the enlarged capacity.

Severn Valley also has a magazine binding and mailing facility which provides saddle stitching, in-line insertion, perfect binding, shrink wrapping and labelling. Paper required for the production of magazines under contract is generally purchased and supplied by the publisher. Turnover does not therefore include significant amounts of paper to be recharged to customers.

Kingsdale, a division of Severn Valley, operates from Reading. It specialises in the short and medium-run printing of magazines and other publications and its printing facility is therefore complementary to that of the Caerphilly factory.

CB Dorey is a sheet-fed offset printer principally engaged in the production of advertising and publicity brochures, folders and leaflets. Although orders are usually for a single print run, CB Dorey has a number of regular customers whose recurring orders account for a substantial proportion of its turnover.

RJ Acford undertakes book printing and binding and is more labour intensive than other parts of the Group. Prior to its acquisition by St. Ives, it was on the point of being closed and it has not yet performed to the satisfaction of the directors. Within the last year, however, there have been changes in management and significant capital expenditure on new equipment which should in due course enable it to make a useful contribution to the Group's results.

Molyneux and Britannic, which were part of the original CB Printing Group, are both located in the Group's head office building in London. Molyneux's activities include the subcontracting of specialist printing to companies both inside and outside the Group. It also provides a variety of print consulting services. Britannic provides printing inks and sundry supplies to the printing industry. Their activities contribute under 5 per cent. in aggregate of the Group's turnover.

It has been the Group's policy for some years to develop close relationships with a number of specialist sub-contractors in the labour-intensive areas of design, type-setting and colour separation. This has enabled the Group to offer its customers a complete and high quality service.

ST IVES GROUP PLC

continued

CUSTOMERS

The Group's business comes from a wide range of print users: magazine publishers, book publishers and large commercial organisations including banks, car and food manufacturers and tour operators.

The Group's customer list includes Independent Television Publications (for which it prints parts of TV Times), Consumers Association (Which magazine), Morgan-Grampian, IPC Magazines, National Westminster Bank, Condé Nast (Tatler), East Midlands Allied Press, National Trust, Octopus Books, Thomson Holidays, Global Tours, Link House, Coats Patons, Peugeot Talbot, Citibank, Lloyds Bank, Hamlyn Group, Oxford University Press, BBC Publications, British Telecom and many other household names.

RECENT INVESTMENT IN EQUIPMENT

The Group has made major investments in equipment, particularly at Severn Valley, where it now operates three fast running M850 Harris web-offset presses. In 1983 it purchased a five unit press capable of the simultaneous production of thirty-two A4 pages in colour and thirty-two in black and white per revolution at speeds of around 25,000 revolutions per hour. This press complements the four unit press acquired earlier which is capable of producing thirty-two colour pages. Most recently, Severn Valley has installed a new eight unit press which is capable of producing sixty-four pages in full colour at higher speeds than the other presses, giving customers total flexibility in the positioning of colour pages. This further improves productivity and expands capacity and enables Severn Valley to meet the increasing demand by magazine publishers for more colour.

In addition, over the last five years over £1 million has been spent on the installation of new binding equipment at Severn Valley, notably Muller saddle stitching machinery, perfect binding and mailing lines.

At RJ Aford the print department is being completely re-equipped. The first of two slow-running presses was replaced in July, 1983 by a new Cabtree press and the other is currently being similarly replaced. The higher speed and larger format of the new presses should substantially increase productivity and reduce the heavy overloading which has led to a considerable amount of work being sub-contracted; manning levels will remain unchanged.

DIRECTORS, MANAGEMENT AND STAFF

DIRECTORS

The board of St. Ives is responsible for the direction, supervision and co-ordination of all Group activities. All the main board directors are shareholders in St. Ives and their remuneration is linked to the profit performance of the Group.

Robert Gavron and Kenneth Ladd have each worked for the Group for some 20 years and Peter Stafford and Brian Edwards for 11 and 7 years respectively.

Robert Gavron (55) was called to the Bar after reading Law at Oxford. He has been in the printing industry for 30 years and founded St. Ives in 1964. He is chairman of St. Ives where he spends the majority of his time. He is a non-executive director of Octopus Publishing Group plc and of Electra Management plc. He is also chairman and controlling shareholder of Wardstock Limited which owns the book publishing companies, The Folio Society and Carcanet Press.

Kenneth Ladd (55) is Group financial director. After qualifying as a chartered accountant, he held a number of accountancy positions in industry before joining St. Ives in 1966 as Group financial controller. He was appointed Group financial director in 1967.

Peter Stafford (44) joined Metal Box as a graduate trainee after Oxford. He held various management positions before joining BPC as sales manager of a major subsidiary. He joined St. Ives in 1974 and was appointed managing director of Severn Valley in 1979. He was appointed to the Group board in 1981 and became Group managing director in 1985.

Brian Edwards (35) qualified as a chartered accountant in 1973. He worked for Touche Ross & Co. for four years before joining St. Ives in 1978. He was appointed to the board of St. Ives in 1981 and shares with Kenneth Ladd the responsibility for the Group's financial control. He is financial director of all the subsidiaries and is Group company secretary.

MANAGEMENT

The directors of subsidiary companies are given substantial autonomy and are responsible for clearly defined profit centres; a high percentage of their earnings is derived from bonuses related to the contributions of the profit centres for which they are responsible. They all own shares in St. Ives. In addition, St. Ives is introducing an executive share option scheme. Although there is no immediate intention to grant any options, this scheme will enable incentives to be offered to those existing senior employees who are not already significant shareholders in the Company and should help to attract new executives of high calibre.

In addition to the directors of St. Ives, the following are directors of subsidiary companies:

Peter Livermore (40) is sales director of Severn Valley. He started in the printing industry as a management trainee in 1961 and attended the London College of Printing. He joined the Group in 1977 and was appointed to his present position in 1978.

Trevor Blythe (38) is works director of Severn Valley. He worked with a number of printing companies before joining the Group in 1978 as a production manager. He was promoted to his current position in 1979.

William Carlisle (47) is managing director of CB Dorey. He joined HJ Heinz as a management trainee and, in 1962, moved to the printing industry. In 1969 he joined the Group and was appointed to his current position in 1982.

Michael Bigden (54) is sales director of CB Dorey. After five years in accountancy, he moved to the printing industry in 1958. In 1969 he joined the Group and was appointed to his current position in 1979.

Robert Beales (42) is production director of CB Dorey. He trained at the London College of Printing before holding positions with several printing companies. He joined the Group in 1979 and was appointed to his current position in 1984.

Jeremy MacLehose (38) was appointed managing director of RJ Aford on 1st July, 1985. He trained at the London College of Printing and has an MBA degree from Cranfield. He was managing director of Jolly & Barber, bookprinters, before joining the Group.

Peter Hassall (41) is sales director of RJ Aford. He worked in book production before joining RJ Aford in 1974 and was appointed to his current position in 1981.

Thomas Papworth (59) is a director of Molyneux. Prior to joining Molyneux in 1956, he held various positions in the printing industry.

Charles Imber (53) is a director of Molyneux. He started his career in printing in 1947 and joined the CB Printing Group in 1952.

STAFF

Staff numbers have increased with the overall growth of the Group. The average number of staff employed by the Group during the year ended 31st July, 1983 was 308. This had increased to 342 during the year ended 31st July, 1984.

The Group's staff as at 31st July, 1985, categorised by activity, was as follows:

Production 283

Sales and distribution 21

Administration 58

362

The Group's productivity is amongst the best in the industry. Staff relations are good and there is a low rate of employee turnover.

The Group follows standard industry practice in its agreements with the trade unions (National Graphical Association and Society of Graphical and Allied Trades) in relation to pay awards and benefits.

All staff are covered by the State pension scheme. In addition senior executives make their own pension arrangements to which the Group contributes.

FOLIO HOLDINGS

The Group operates from freehold and leasehold properties in London, Caerphilly, Reading, Romford and Chichester. With the exception of the Reading property and certain rented warehousing in Caerphilly, all such properties are owned by Folio Holdings, a subsidiary of the Group. St. Ives has agreed, conditional on the admission to the Official List of the ordinary shares, to acquire with effect from 1st August, 1985 all the issued share capital of Folio Holdings for a consideration of £1,518,000, which will be satisfied by the issue of ordinary shares at the minimum tender price. This corresponds to the value of the net tangible assets of Folio Holdings as at 31st July, 1985 and reflects Healey & Baker's valuation of the properties at that date (on an open market basis) of £1,515,000. As at the date of acquisition of Folio Holdings, its only material assets will comprise the properties referred to above. Details of the properties and of the acquisition agreement are set out in paragraphs 7 and 9(a)(i) respectively of "Statutory and General Information".

NET TANGIBLE ASSETS

The consolidated net tangible assets of St. Ives as at 31st March, 1985 (as shown by the Accountants' Report), adjusted to reflect the acquisition of Folio Holdings, were £53.3 million. On the basis of the number of ordinary shares in issue following the offer for sale, this is equivalent to net tangible assets of 84.6p per ordinary share.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

TRADING RECORD

The following table, which is derived from the Accountants' Report, summarises the results of St. Ives and its subsidiaries (on the historical cost basis), as adjusted to reflect the

acquisition of Folio Holdings, for the five years ended 31st July, 1984 and the eight months ended 31st March, 1985:

	Years ended 31st July					8 months ended 31st March
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Turnover	9,340	9,867	11,300	12,446	15,398	12,366
Profit on ordinary activities before interest and taxation	888	711	837	1,637	1,845	1,569
Net interest receivable/(payable)	(13)	47	97	111	93	108
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	875	758	934	1,748	1,938	1,677
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	398	371	512	451	954	645
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation	477	387	422	1,297	984	1,032
Earnings per ordinary share	7.6p	6.1p	6.7p	20.6p	15.6p	16.4p

Throughout the period covered by the table, Severn Valley has been the major contributor to the Group's turnover and profit, achieving significant profit increases in each year. For the Group as a whole, 1979/80 was a year of particular growth with profit before taxation almost double the £445,000 of the previous year; this was in part due to non-recurring benefits obtained from the advantageous terms upon which RJ Aford had been acquired in July, 1979. A strong performance by Severn Valley in 1981/82, a year in which it gained a higher proportion of contract work, was offset by a fall in CB Dorey's profitability. In 1982/83, the substantial increase in Group profit before taxation was due to further profit growth at Severn Valley, an increase in CB Dorey's profitability and some improvement at RJ Aford.

The Group's profit after taxation has followed a similar trend to profit before taxation with the exception of 1982/83 when the tax charge was particularly low. This resulted from the considerable capital expenditure incurred in that year and the consequential timing differences which are referred to in paragraph 5.3 of the Accountants' Report.

ESTIMATED RESULTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st JULY, 1985

The directors estimate that, in respect of the year ended 31st July, 1985, the Group's turnover was £18.3 million, profit on ordinary activities before taxation was £2.5 million and profit on ordinary activities after taxation was £1.54 million. The improvement in profit before taxation of close to 30 per cent was principally the result of high levels of plant utilisation at Severn Valley. On the basis of the number of ordinary shares in issue following the offer for sale, earnings per share are estimated to be 24.5p for that year.

These estimates are based on the audited consolidated accounts of St. Ives and its subsidiaries for the eight months ended 31st March, 1985 and on unaudited management accounts for the four months ended 31st July, 1985, both adjusted to reflect the acquisition of Folio Holdings. These adjustments will not be reflected in the audited accounts of the Group for the year ended 31st July, 1985 when they are published in due course since the acquisition of Folio Holdings will not have become effective until after the year end. The effect of these adjustments on profit on ordinary activities before taxation is an additional £186,000 and on profit on ordinary activities after taxation an additional £100,000.

DIVIDENDS

Had the ordinary shares of the Company been listed on The Stock Exchange since 1st August, 1984 and on the basis of the estimated results for the year ended 31st July, 1985, the directors would have recommended total net dividends of 8p per ordinary share in respect of that year. This would, at current taxation rates, represent a gross yield of 3.9 per cent. On the minimum tender price and would have been covered 3.0 times by the estimated Group profit on ordinary activities after taxation.

It is intended that, in future, dividend payments will be apportioned as to approximately one-third as an interim dividend payable in May and as to the balance as a final dividend payable in December of each year. The ordinary shares now offered for sale will first rank for the interim dividend payable in May, 1986; no dividend will be paid on the ordinary shares in respect of the year ended 31st July, 1985.

OFFER FOR SALE

The Group's development until now has come both from internally generated growth and from acquisitions. The directors consider that the Company is now of an appropriate size for its shares to be listed on The Stock Exchange. It is hoped that the listing, in facilitating the use of shares for expansion, will enable the Group to continue to grow at a fast rate. Although no specific acquisitions are planned, the directors believe that suitable opportunities will become available.

The offer for sale will enable existing shareholders to realise part of their shareholdings. No new money is being raised by the Group which the directors believe has sufficient funds to finance its present activities.

Following the offer for sale, Robert Gavron and his family interests will own in aggregate about 42 per cent of the ordinary shares and the other directors, together with their family interests, will own in aggregate about 8 per cent. Excluding any shares which may be allocated to them in the offer for sale, employees will be interested in a further 4 per cent of the ordinary shares.

PROSPECTS

The Group's contract printing operations allow it to anticipate a high proportion of its workload for the current year. Whilst it is inappropriate at this early stage in the year to make a forecast of profit, the directors believe that there will be a successful outcome. The installation of the new equipment at Severn Valley and RJ Aford should substantially improve productivity on existing contracts and also enable them to undertake a higher workload than in the past year when a substantial amount of printing had to be turned away or sub-contracted. It is therefore hoped that the additional equipment will improve both turnover and margins.

Over the five year period since the commissioning of its first Harris press at Severn Valley, the Group's profit before taxation has grown from £758,000 in 1980/81 to an estimated £2,500,000 in 1984/85, an average annual compound rate of 35 per cent. Whilst it must not be assumed that profit will continue to grow at this rate, it demonstrates the beneficial effect of installing modern machinery so long as suitable work can be obtained. Capital employed per employee and profit before taxation per employee at Severn Valley are among the best in the industry.

The directors believe that the growing number of trade and special interest magazines, together with the emphasis on flexibility in the printing and placing of colour pages within them, is likely to lead to an increasing demand for full colour web-offset printing. The Group has both the capacity to undertake increased workloads and also the ability to attract new contracts in this market. The significant increase in book sales in the United Kingdom in recent years is evidence of a vigorous market in which it should be possible to exploit the Group's increase in book production capacity. Demand for promotional and advertising material is expected to remain strong.

The directors intend to continue their policy of acquisition and investment, taking advantage of the greater range of opportunities available to a publicly listed company. They view the Group's future with confidence and believe that it has the necessary financial, managerial skills, capital equipment and financial resources to build on its recent growth.

LETTERS RELATING TO THE ESTIMATED RESULTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st JULY, 1985

The following are copies of letters relating to the estimated results of the Group for the year ended 31st July, 1985:

(a) LETTER FROM TOUCHE ROSS & CO.

The Directors
St. Ives Group plc and
N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited

Hill House
1 Little New Street
London EC4A 3TR

18th September, 1985

Gentlemen,

We have reviewed the accounting policies and calculations for the estimates of turnover, profit on ordinary activities before taxation and profit on ordinary activities after taxation of St. Ives Group plc and its subsidiaries (the "Group") for the year ended 31st July, 1985 as set out in the offer for sale document dated 18th September, 1985. The estimates are based on audited consolidated accounts for the eight months ended 31st March, 1985 and unaudited management accounts for the four months ended 31st July, 1985, both adjusted to reflect the acquisition of Folio Holdings Limited.

In our opinion, the estimates, for which the directors of St. Ives Group plc are solely responsible, have been properly compiled so far as the accounting policies, calculations and adjustments are concerned and are presented on a basis consistent with the accounting policies normally adopted by the Group.

Yours faithfully,

Touche Ross & Co.

(b) LETTER FROM N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS LIMITED

The Directors
St. Ives Group plc

New Court
St. Swithin's Lane
London EC4P 4DU

18th September, 1985

Gentlemen,

We have discussed with you and with Touche Ross & Co. the estimates of turnover, profit on ordinary activities before taxation and profit on ordinary activities after taxation of St. Ives Group plc and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31st July, 1985 as set out in the offer for sale document dated 18th September, 1985. We consider that the estimates, for which the directors of St. Ives Group plc are solely responsible, have been made after due and careful enquiry.

Yours very truly,
for and on behalf of
N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited

M. L. B. Emley
Director

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

The following is a copy of a report to the directors of the Company issued to N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited made by Touche Ross & Co.:

The Directors
St. Ives Group plc and
N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited

Hill House
1 Little New Street
London EC4A 3TR
18th September, 1985

Gentlemen,

We have examined the audited financial statements of St. Ives Group plc (formerly called St. Ives Group (1981) Limited) and its predecessor company, St. Ives Group Limited (together hereinafter called "the Company") and of their subsidiaries for the five years ended 31st July, 1984 and the eight months ended 31st March, 1985 ("the relevant accounting period"). The Company and its subsidiaries are hereinafter collectively referred to as "the Group". No audited financial statements have been prepared for the Group since 31st March, 1985.

We have acted as auditors to the Group throughout the relevant accounting period.

The financial information, which has been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the valuation of certain assets, is based on the Group's audited financial statements after making such adjustments, including those relating to the conditional acquisition of Folio Holdings Limited ("Folio"), as we consider appropriate. The net assets of Folio represent properties occupied by the Company and its subsidiaries. No account has been taken of any previous trading activities of Folio apart from those relating to the properties. The adjustments made comprise the elimination of the rent paid by the Group to Folio and the inclusion of the depreciation and other adjustments relating to the properties owned by Folio, together with consequential taxation and other adjustments in the consolidated profit and loss accounts. These properties are included in the consolidated balance sheets as though they had been owned by the Group throughout the relevant accounting period.

In our opinion, the information in sections 1 to 5 gives a true and fair view of the profits and losses and application of funds of the Group during the relevant accounting period and the state of affairs of the Group as at 31st July, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984, and as at 31st March, 1985.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following are the principal accounting policies adopted in arriving at the financial information set out in this report:

1.1 Basis of consolidation

The Group financial statements consolidate the financial statements of the Company and all its subsidiaries for the relevant accounting period.

St. Ives Group plc was incorporated as St. Ives Group (1981) Limited on 23rd March, 1981. As part of a group reorganisation on 1st May, 1981, St. Ives Group plc acquired the business, undertaking and certain assets and liabilities of the company then known as St. Ives Group Limited ("the predecessor company"). The predecessor company was part of a group of companies owned by St. Ives Group Limited (now St. Ives Group plc). The predecessor company (1981) Limited changed its name to St. Ives Group Limited (now St. Ives Group plc).

These financial statements reflect the transactions carried out by St. Ives Group plc, the predecessor company and their respective subsidiaries.

1.2 Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided on cost in equal annual instalments over the estimated lives of the assets. The rates of depreciation are as follows:

	2 per cent.
Freehold buildings	2 per cent.
Long leasehold buildings	Period of the lease
Short leasehold buildings	20 per cent.
Leasehold improvements	10 - 25 per cent.
Furniture and machinery	20 - 33 1/3 per cent.
Motor vehicles	20 per cent.
Furniture, fittings and equipment	20 per cent.

1.3 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost represents materials, direct labour and appropriate overheads.

1.4 Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is provided at the anticipated rate of corporation tax on the expected reversal of timing differences arising from the inclusion of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the financial statements, except where reversals of timing differences are not anticipated in the foreseeable future.

1.5 Regional grants

Regional grants are provided for and amortised in equal annual instalments over the estimated lives of the assets to which they relate.

1.6 Provisions

Provision is made for repairs to plant and machinery and leasehold premises based on estimates of expenditure required to maintain the assets' operating capacity at present levels over their estimated useful lives.

1.7 Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Differences on exchange rates are included in profit on ordinary activities before taxation.

1.8 Profit taking

Income is accounted for when orders are completed and invoiced to customers.

2. CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTS

	Years ended 31st July					8 months ended 31st March
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Turnover	9,340	9,867	11,300	12,446	15,398	12,366
Cost of sales	7,320	7,894	8,889	9,736	11,619	9,290
Gross profit	2,020	1,973	2,411	2,710	3,779	3,076
Selling and distribution costs	466	327	315	517	562	408
Administrative expenses	893	945	1,185	1,185	1,401	1,161
Other operating income	(200)	(200)	(128)	(129)	(79)	(82)
Profit on ordinary activities before interest and taxation	1,154	1,272	1,574	1,573	1,924	1,597
Interest receivable	888	711	837	1,637	1,845	1,569
Interest payable	(13)	47	97	111	93	108
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	875	758	934	1,748	1,938	1,677
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	398	371	512	451	954	645
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation	477	387	422	1,297	984	1,032
Dividends paid and proposed	28	25	14	45	169	147
Retained profit	449	362	408	1,252	815	885
Earnings per ordinary share	7.6p	6.1p	6.7p	20.6p	15.6p	16.4p

3. CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	31st July					31st March
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Fixed assets						
Tangible assets	2,960	4,865	4,299	6,486	6,135	7,914
Current assets						
Stocks	394	636	495	999	828	926
Debtors	2,291	2,288	2,576	2,467	3,664	3,533
Cash at bank and in hand	680	343	960	592	1,176	1,274
	3,355	3,263	3,991	4,058	5,710	5,733
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2,738	2,973	3,059	3,629	4,787	5,019
Net current assets	617	290	932	389	923	

ST IVES GROUP PLC

continued

5. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5.1 Turnover
The Group has only one class of business: Turnover, which has been exclusively within the United Kingdom, represents the net invoiced value of sales outside the Group during the relevant accounting period.

5.2 Profit on ordinary activities before taxation
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is after charges/(credit) on:

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Depreciation of fixed assets	307	343	409	609	760	505
Leasing and hire charges	7	5	5	1	2	17
Directors' emoluments	16	16	19	18	19	19
Auditors' remuneration	10	40	—	—	—	—
Interest on property loans payable within 5 years	(14)	(9)	(8)	(57)	(2)	(3)
Profit on sale of plant and machinery	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest relief grant	—	—	—	—	—	—
Selective financial assistance	—	—	—	—	—	—
Regional development grant amortisation	(12)	(17)	(28)	(73)	(25)	(29)

5.3 Taxation
The taxation charge is made up as follows:

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
United Kingdom corporation tax based on the profit for the year/period	139	141	166	245	1,098	341
Deferred taxation	(13)	(33)	(19)	(49)	(144)	(304)
	126	108	147	196	954	37

The taxation charge for the eight months ended 31st March, 1985 is based on the anticipated effective rate for the year to 31st July, 1985.

The actual taxation charge is reconciled with the anticipated charge as follows:

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Anticipated charge	126	108	147	196	954	37
Actual taxation charge	139	141	166	245	1,098	341
Difference	13	33	19	49	144	304

The taxation charge was reduced/(increased) by:
Permanently disallowed expenditure and other differences:
Prior year tax charges reallocated from subsequent years
Deferred tax adjustments

The deferred tax adjustments arise primarily because taxation is provided at rates applying when revenues of timing differences are anticipated to take place rather than at current rates.

5.4 Dividends

No dividends have been paid in the relevant accounting period on ordinary shares. Dividends paid and proposed relate to the preferred ordinary shares of 10p each to issue during the relevant accounting period and the 'A' preferred ordinary shares of 10p each issued on 11th September, 1985 as follows:

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Preferred ordinary shares of 10p each	28	25	14	45	11	3
'A' preferred ordinary shares of 10p each	—	—	—	—	158	140
	28	25	14	45	169	143

5.5 Shareholdings per ordinary share

Shareholdings per ordinary share have been calculated on the profit on ordinary activities after taxation. Dividends paid in respect of the preferred ordinary and 'A' preferred ordinary shares have not been taken into account since all such shares will, on listing being granted, be converted into ordinary shares. The number of ordinary shares used in the calculation throughout the relevant accounting period is 6,290,446 being the number of ordinary shares which will be in issue following the offer for sale.

5.6 Tangible fixed assets

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Freehold land and buildings	28	25	14	45	11	3
Leasehold land and buildings	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leasehold improvements	136	102	34	376	376	376
Plant and machinery	2,345	2,345	2,345	2,345	2,345	2,345
Payments on account relating to plant and machinery	179	106	107	151	151	151
Motor vehicles	258	107	107	151	151	151
Total	2,816	2,585	2,500	3,024	3,024	3,024

Plant and machinery, fixtures, fittings and equipment include items, the cost of which have been fully depreciated, amounting to £1,179,000.

Leasehold land and buildings and leasehold land and buildings will have been acquired by the Group through the conditional acquisition of Folio with effect from 1st August, 1985 and are included above at valuation. A professional valuation was undertaken by Heston & Bates at 31st July, 1985.

5.7 Stocks

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Raw materials	331	331	331	331	331	331
Work-in-progress	414	414	414	414	414	414
Less payments on account	945	945	945	945	945	945
	799	799	799	799	799	799

5.8 Debtors

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Amounts due within one year	58	58	58	58	58	58
Corporation tax receivable	2,793	2,793	2,793	2,793	2,793	2,793
Trade debtors	82	82	82	82	82	82
Other debtors	46	46	46	46	46	46
Prepayments and accrued income	3,533	3,533	3,533	3,533	3,533	3,533

5.9 Creditors amounts falling due within one year

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Trade creditors	2,081	2,081	2,081	2,081	2,081	2,081
Other creditors	979	979	979	979	979	979
Bills of exchange	415	415	415	415	415	415
Corporation tax	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260
Other creditors	108	108	108	108	108	108
Social security	37	37	37	37	37	37
Dividends proposed	5,019	5,019	5,019	5,019	5,019	5,019

5.10 Creditors amounts falling due after more than one year

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Bills of exchange payable	792	792	792	792	792	792

5.11 Provisions for liabilities and charges

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Repairs to plant and machinery	260	260	260	260	260	260
Provision for pensions	71	71	71	71	71	71
Deferred taxation	1,628	1,628	1,628	1,628	1,628	1,628
	1,959	1,959	1,959	1,959	1,959	1,959

The potential amounts of deferred taxation which have been fully provided are as follows:

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	1,444	1,444	1,444	1,444	1,444	1,444
Other deferred tax relief	41	41	41	41	41	41
Other timing differences	1,647	1,647	1,647	1,647	1,647	1,647
Less unrelieved advance corporation tax	(19)	(19)	(19)	(19)	(19)	(19)
	1,628	1,628	1,628	1,628	1,628	1,628

5.12 Amortisation and deferred income

This comprises regional development grants which are amortised over the estimated lives of the fixed assets to which they relate.

5.13 Called up share capital

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Authorized	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050
10,500 'A' preferred ordinary shares of 10p each	950	950	950	950	950	950
2,000 preferred ordinary shares of 10p each	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
80,000 ordinary shares of 10p each	800	800	800	800	800	800
	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800

6. SUBSIDIARIES

The Company's operating subsidiaries following the offer for sale, all of which are or will be wholly owned, are listed below:

Company	Issued share capital
Seven Valley Press Limited	£2,400 5 per cent. cumulative preferred shares of £1 each
Seven Valley Bindery Limited	17,700 6 per cent. cumulative preferred 'B' shares of £1 each
C.B. Darcy Limited	99,576 ordinary shares of £1 each
Molyneux Offset Limited	100 ordinary shares of £1 each
Britannia Printing Supplies (London) Limited	100 ordinary shares of £1 each
Folio Holdings Limited	100 ordinary shares of £1 each
	30,000 ordinary shares of 10p each
	30,000 deferred shares of 10p each

The registered office of each of the above companies is 47-55 Bawcock Street, London EC3V 2PS.

7. MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

7.1 The Memorandum of Association of the Company provides that the Company's principal objects are to acquire the shares or securities of any companies carrying on the business of printers and publishers and generally to carry on the business of a holding and investment company. The objects of the Company are set out in full in Clause 4 of the Memorandum of Association which is available for inspection as hereinafter provided.

7.2 The Articles of Association contain, *inter alia*, provisions to the following effect:

- On a show of hands, every member who is present in person shall have one vote and, on a poll, every member shall have one vote for each ordinary share of which he is the holder, save that a member shall not be entitled to exercise such rights to vote if he, or any person acting on his behalf, is not a shareholder in the Company as at the date of the meeting.
- Wherever the capital is divided into different classes of shares, all or any of the rights or privileges attached to any class of shares may, subject to the provisions of the Companies Act 1985, be varied or abrogated with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution passed at a separate meeting of the holders of the issued shares of that class, but not otherwise.
- The Company may by ordinary resolution increase its share capital, and may divide all or any of its share capital into shares of a larger amount, subdivide its shares into shares of a smaller amount and cancel any shares not taken or agreed to be taken by any person.
- The Company may by special resolution reduce its share capital, any capital redemption reserve, any share premium account and any other undistributable reserve in any manner subject to any authority and consent required by law.
- The Company may, subject, *inter alia*, to the provisions of the Companies Act 1985, purchase its own shares.
- Transfer of Shares
The instrument of transfer of a share may be in any usual form or in such form as the directors may accept and shall be signed by or on behalf of the transferor and, unless the share is fully paid, by or on behalf of the transferee. The directors may in their absolute discretion, and without giving any reason, refuse to register the transfer of a share which is not fully paid or on which the Company has a lien. The Articles of Association contain no restrictions on the free transferability of fully paid shares provided that transfers are in favour of not more than four transferees.
- Settlement of Profits and Surplus on Liquidation
Subject to any special rights attaching to any shares or any class of shares issued by the Company, the holders of the ordinary shares shall be entitled to receive, in proportion to the number of shares held by them, the amount paid up on them, to share in such profits of the Company as are paid out as dividends and the whole of any surplus assets in the event of the liquidation of the Company.

7.3 Directors
Unless otherwise determined by the Company in general meeting, the directors shall not be less than three in number, there is no maximum number of directors.

7.4 Directors' fees shall be determined by the directors and such remuneration shall be divided between the directors as they may agree or, failing agreement, equally, except that any director who shall hold office for only part of the period in respect of which such remuneration is payable shall be entitled to a proportion of such remuneration relating to the period during which he has held office. The directors may pay any remuneration to any director in attendance at and returning from meetings of the directors or committees of the directors or general meetings or otherwise in or about the business of the Company or in the discharge of his duties as director.

7.5 Any director who holds any executive office (including for this purpose the office of chairman or deputy chairman whether or not such office is held in an executive capacity) or who serves on any committee or otherwise performs services which in the opinion of the directors are outside the scope of the ordinary duties of a director may be paid such remuneration by way of salary, commission or otherwise as the directors may determine.

7.6 The directors may from time to time appoint one or more of their number to be the holder of any executive office on such terms and for such period as they may determine.

7.7 A director may be a party to or otherwise interested in any transaction or arrangement with the Company or in which the Company is in any way interested and he may hold office in any company in which the Company is in any way interested and in any such case as aforesaid (save as otherwise agreed) he shall not be accountable to the Company for any benefit accruing to him (as shareholder or in consequence thereof).

7.8 A director shall not vote in respect of any contract, arrangement or any other proposal whatsoever in which he has any material interest in excess of his interest in shares or debentures or other securities of or otherwise in or through the Company. A director shall not be counted in the quorum at a meeting in relation to any resolution on which he is deemed from voting but these provisions shall not apply to:

- the giving of any guarantee, security or indemnity to him in respect of money lent or obligations incurred by him at the request of or for the benefit of the Company or any of its subsidiaries;
- the giving of any guarantee, security or indemnity to a third party in respect of a debt or obligation of the Company or any of its subsidiaries for which he himself has assumed responsibility in whole or in part under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;
- any proposal concerning an offer of shares or debentures or other securities of or by the Company or any of its subsidiaries for subscription or purchase in which offer he is or is to be interested as a participant in the underwriting or sub-underwriting thereof;
- any proposal concerning any other company in which he is interested directly or indirectly and whether as an officer or shareholder or otherwise provided that he is together with persons connected with him or otherwise interested in the company, is not the holder of or beneficially interested in one per cent. or more of the issued shares of any class of such company for any third company through which his interest is derived or of the voting rights available to members of the relevant company (any such interest being deemed to be a material interest in all circumstances);
- any proposal concerning the adoption, modification or operation of a superannuation fund or retirement benefits scheme under which he may benefit and which has been approved by or is subject to and conditional upon approval by the Board of the Inland Revenue for tax purposes; and
- any proposal concerning the adoption, modification or operation of any scheme for enabling employees, including full-time executive directors of the Company and/or any subsidiary, to acquire shares of the Company or any arrangement for the benefit of employees of the Company or any of its subsidiaries under which the director benefits in a similar manner to the employees and which does not accord any director as such any privilege or advantage not generally accorded to the employees to whom such scheme or arrangement relates.

The Company may by ordinary resolution suspend or waive the provisions of the Articles of Association referred to above in any case or in any particular case or in any particular class of case.

7.9 No share qualification is required by any director.

7.10 The statutory provisions relating to the appointment, retirement and re-election of directors who have reached the age of 70 years do not apply to the Company.

7.11 Borrowing Powers
The directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money and to mortgage or charge its undertaking, property and uncalled capital and to issue debentures and other securities whether outright or as collateral security for any debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any third party.

7.12 Unclaimed Dividends
Any dividend unclaimed after a period of twelve years from its date of declaration shall be forfeited and shall revert to the Company.

7.13 Pensions and Gratuities
The directors may provide or pay pensions or other retirement, superannuation, death or disability benefits to any director or ex-director and for the purpose of providing any such benefits may contribute to any scheme or fund or pay premiums.

7.14 Unsettled Shareholders
The Company may sell the shares of a member or person entitled on death or bankruptcy of a member if such member or person has not cashed or cashed by the Company over a period of twelve years and the Company has, after giving notice in certain newspapers, received no notice of the whereabouts of or the existence of the member or other persons. The Company shall be obliged to account to the person entitled thereto for the proceeds of sale.

8. EXECUTIVE SHARE OPTION SCHEME

On 17th September, 1985 the Company adopted an Executive Share Option Scheme ("the Scheme") conditionally on the ordinary shares being allotted to the Official List by the Council of The Stock Exchange by 10th October, 1985. The principal provisions of the Scheme, which is subject to approval by the Inland Revenue under Schedule 10 to the Finance Act 1984, are as follows:

- The directors may grant options to full-time employees, including executive directors, employed by the Company or any of its subsidiaries. Options may be granted at any time within 41 days after the announcement of the annual or interim consolidated results of the Group or within 61 days after approval of the Scheme by the Inland Revenue.
- The subscription price payable for an ordinary share on the exercise of an option will be not less than the higher of the nominal value and the average of the middle market quotations of an ordinary share, as derived from the Daily Official List of The Stock Exchange, for the three dealing days immediately preceding the date of the grant.
- The number of ordinary shares over which options may be granted pursuant to the Scheme may not exceed 100,000 ordinary shares (being approximately 5 per cent. of the issued share capital following the offer for sale). This limit may be adjusted by the directors as appropriate (and as confirmed in writing by the auditors to be fair and reasonable) and subject to the approval of the Inland Revenue following any rights or capitalisation issue or any reduction, subdivision or consolidation of the share capital.
- No executive may be granted an option if he is within two years of retirement or if the total amount payable on exercise of the option, taken together with any amount paid or payable on exercise of any other rights granted to acquire shares under any other scheme operated by the Company within the preceding ten years, would exceed four times the taxable emoluments (including benefits in kind) in the year of assessment in which the latest option is granted. The preceding year of assessment, whichever shall be the greater, is an option is personal to the participant and is not capable of transfer or assignment.
- No option may in any circumstances be exercised more than ten years after the date on which it was granted. An option may not generally be exercised within three years of the date of grant. However, options may be exercised:
 - within twelve months after the participant's death;
 - in the event of a participant ceasing to be an executive for any reason other than death, to the extent that the directors may determine in their absolute discretion, in which event it must be exercised, if at all, within six months after the date of cessation and the third anniversary of the date of grant;
 - within 41 days after any general offer for shares in the Company becomes unconditional, and
 - if notice is given of a resolution for the voluntary winding up of the Company (unless the winding up is for the purposes of a reorganisation or reconstruction which makes provision for the adjustment or cancellation of options confirmed by the auditors to be fair and reasonable) at any time until the commencement of the winding up.
- Ordinary shares issued under the Scheme will rank *pari passu* with the other ordinary shares then in issue except as regards dividends and other distributions payable to the holders of ordinary shares on or by reference to a date prior to the exercise of the option.
- The Scheme is governed by rules and will be administered by the directors. The directors may not alter the Scheme to the advantage of participants or executives without the prior consent of the Company where the alteration relates to the definition of "executive", "option price", "participant", "relevant emoluments" or "relevant amount" or the rules relating to the limitation on the size of the Scheme, the limitations on individual participants, the subscription price, the conditions of options, the prohibition against exercising an option when the participant has such an interest as is referred to in paragraph 4(b) of Schedule 10 to the Finance Act 1984, the obligation on the Company to apply to the Council of The Stock Exchange for admission of the shares to the Official List and the ranking of such shares *pari passu*, the rules relating to take-overs and amalgamations, variation of capital, liquidation, administration and amendments of the Scheme. Subject thereto, the directors may amend any provision of the Scheme. The Scheme may not be amended in any respect without the prior approval of the Inland Revenue.

9. DIRECTORS' AND OTHER INTERESTS

9.1 Following the offer for sale, the interests of the directors in the ordinary shares of the Company, as they will be shown in the register of directors' interests maintained under the provisions of the Companies Act 1985, will be as follows:

Director	Beneficially	%	At Trustee	%
R. Carran	2,472,377	39.3	201,300	3.2
K. P. Laid	178,750	2.8	—	—
R. W. Sefton	173,250	2.7	—	—
S. C. Edwards	173,250	2.7	—	—

None of the directors will be applying for shares in the offer for sale.

The aggregate holdings of the directors immediately following the offer for sale will amount to 50.7 per cent. of the issued ordinary shares.

Bird reiterates Antiguan welcome for Gooch

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

Mr Lester Bird, foreign minister of Antigua, declared unequivocally at the weekend that "the way is clear" for Graham Gooch to visit the island. His statement came in what was described as an "open letter to the *Times* from Mr Bird which was prompted by an article of mine on August 29.

The Test and County Cricket Board knew in advance of Mr Bird's letter (printed in full below) that it was to be sent, and used it at Arundel on Saturday, albeit unsuccessfully, as a lever to persuade Gooch to clear up there and then doubts surrounding his availability for the England tour of West Indies, starting at the end of January.

While welcoming Mr Bird's "statement", Gooch wishes for more time, now that the cricket season is over and clear, to discuss the various implications of the tour with his

family. Players are given four weeks in which to answer the T.C.C.B.'s invitation to tour, though Gooch is unlikely to take as long as that.

He has been under constant pressure from political quarters since saying in a radio interview earlier in the summer, not that he would go to South Africa again if there were to be another rebel tour, but that the decision he made to go in 1982 was at that time the right one for him. Since then he has declared his "abhorrence of apartheid".

What was needed to clear the air was the sort of pledge that Mr Bird has now made. It means that Gooch has less reason for feeling that his presence in West Indies might jeopardize the very feasibility of the tour.

However, no one likes to be threatened and the decision still facing him is essentially a personal one.

FULL TEXT OF MR BIRD'S LETTER

Sir, I refer to an article in the edition of *The Times* of Thursday, August 29, 1985, in which Mr John Woodcock suggested, in most disparaging terms, that following a statement from Graham Gooch, issued through the Test and County Cricket Board (T.C.C.B.), I must be feeling pleased "with myself over what he termed my 'hour upon the international stage'".

It is embarrassing of a writer of Mr Woodcock's reputation to dismiss so lightly the genuine concerns of West Indian people, as articulated by one of their elected representatives, about conditions in South Africa. For, in asking that Graham Gooch issue a statement clarifying remarks which he reported to have made about South Africa, I was expressing the concern of the West Indian people about anyone who appears to give support to the reprehensible system of apartheid.

It is equally embarrassing of a commentator of Mr Woodcock's eminence, to suggest that because Graham Gooch issued a statement of clarification, "others would be expected to do likewise". There was no evidence to support this speculation by Mr Woodcock, and one is drawn to the compelling conclusion that he wished to create an atmosphere of confrontation.

The conclusion is strengthened by his further remarks that "the T.C.C.B. are considered a soft touch in the Caribbean and there are plenty more political opportunists who would be welcomed on the Newswatch programme".

For the record, I would wish the following points to be known:

1. I have always accepted that in keeping with the terms of the

Glenage agreement—the English in 1982, were permitted by the T.C.C.B. to have a player from the West Indies to play in the T.C.C.B. had been faithful to the Glenage agreement and, indeed, I said so at a meeting of Caribbean heads of government in Jamaica in February 1985 when this matter was raised. The only reason I said that was because I had other West Indian leaders who had said that Mr Gooch's participation in cricket was that he was the only one of these cricketers who had not made an unambiguous statement.

2. I sought an opportunity to appear on the television programme Newswatch. It was the T.C.C.B. which refused to allow me to do so, on the grounds that I was not a cricket player, and that I was not a representative of the T.C.C.B. I believe the board to be made up of upstanding and responsible individuals who have given a great deal of support to cricket. I deeply regret that Mr Woodcock feels he should pronounce the board "a soft touch" simply because he may not like the fact that I have issued a statement of clarification.

3. As a former president of the Antigua Cricket Association and a member of the Antigua Cricket Board of Control, I have the greatest respect and admiration for the T.C.C.B. I believe the board to be made up of upstanding and responsible individuals who have given a great deal of support to cricket. I deeply regret that Mr Woodcock feels he should pronounce the board "a soft touch" simply because he may not like the fact that I have issued a statement of clarification.

You will recall that within minutes of the statement of clarification issued by Mr Gooch,

through the T.C.C.B., I publicly welcomed his statement and said that the way was clear for him to visit Antigua with the English touring team. I have since learned that Mr Gooch has been selected for the tour of the West Indies and, that despite speculation in the British Press, my position remains that I welcome his statement and the way is clear for his visit to my country. I wish to make it clear that when I said that Gooch stated that he does not support apartheid, I drew these words from Mr Gooch's own statement of August 27, 1985, when I said that he would not return to South Africa, I meant nothing more or less than Mr Gooch's statement that he had "no intention of seeking or accepting any similar opportunity to play cricket against South Africa"; when I said he regretted the circumstances which took him there in the first place, I referred to the circumstances which Mr Gooch himself mentioned in his book "Out of the Wilderness" such as his feeling of "disillusionment" over the 1981-82 tour of India.

In the context of these four points, I must frankly admit to alarm that so notable a journal as *The Times* could indulge in speculation that there may be a demand for "similar statements from other South African 'rebels'". Such speculation could do more harm than good by creating a false impression of the position. I myself have worked tirelessly to bring under control.

Yours faithfully,
LESTER BIRD,
Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Antigua and Barbuda.



Botham, with an agricultural heave, clubs the ball for a six to delight the crowd at Arundel. Picture: Ian Stewart

Sun sets on season and controversy

Simon Barnes

Cricket is the most controversial of games. Even at Arundel on Saturday, with stands of chameleons, picknickers, fanned fools and jolly cricketers, the cricket was once again played before the backdrop of controversy.

It is nice to pretend that cricket is a pure idyll: all legs and late cuts and nostalgia for a time one had never known, when players were striped, the world was young and the fixtures were played on a sporting wicket laid in the garden of Eden.

But the truth is that between have always needed physical courage to face balls fired in with menacing force, captain's decisions have always aroused anger and disbelief and the game has hummed with controversy since it was first played.

The bodyline series, subject of the long winter in sports history, recently resurrected in soap operatic form, is simply an extreme example. The controversies at Prindle

were all about Graham Gooch and South Africa. People tell me there should be no politics in cricket. But, in truth, politics is just one more ladle-full of bait's blood in the cauldron that has been bubbling for generations. No other sport can match cricket's record for controversy.

The South African issue is not the snake in cricket's lovely garden. It is one more birth-strangled babe for the world to nurse. It is a point of view, a point of view that is as much a part of the game as the ball itself. It is a point of view that is as much a part of the game as the ball itself. It is a point of view that is as much a part of the game as the ball itself.

Gooch finished last, with a grand total of minus 63 points, appearing mainly the marks he would get in a team of diplomats. One waits with bated breath to see the relative positions of feet and mouth when he issues his next statement about South Africa, which he promises soon.

As the rumours and the speculation continued, so did the cricket. Ian Botham, who normally attracts controversy as the sparks fly upwards, was injured, but played on one leg and lifted the heart with some gorgeous hitting, exuberant, loving life, a maimed and rampant figure against the chestnut.

Meanwhile Gooch, injured in the arm, troubled in his heart, head full of problems of his own making, struggled and stuttered into his ignominious position. While the sun set on the season's cricket, it glared as brightly as ever on the game's controversies.

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Ballesteros retains his lead for victory

By John Hemmings

Barreiros (Reuter) - Severe Ballesteros, of Spain, won the open tournament here yesterday by three strokes from Jeff Hawkes, of South Africa, with Ireland's Christy O'Connor junior a further stroke behind.

Ballesteros claimed to be "worn out physically and mentally" on Saturday after Europe's Ryder Cup triumph last week, but still managed a 65, with seven birdies.

The Spaniard held out three times from 20 feet and four times from eight feet to take a three-shot lead into yesterday's final round but insisted: "I was a little lucky. I need a rest and luckily I don't have to play in the world cup match play tournament at Wentworth until Friday."

Ballesteros, who defends his match play crown on the British course, finished the third round on 65, one stroke ahead of O'Connor.

Leading final scores (British under par): Ballesteros 65, O'Connor 66, Hawkes 67, Seve 68, Faldo 69, Faldo 70, Faldo 71, Faldo 72, Faldo 73, Faldo 74, Faldo 75, Faldo 76, Faldo 77, Faldo 78, Faldo 79, Faldo 80, Faldo 81, Faldo 82, Faldo 83, Faldo 84, Faldo 85, Faldo 86, Faldo 87, Faldo 88, Faldo 89, Faldo 90, Faldo 91, Faldo 92, Faldo 93, Faldo 94, Faldo 95, Faldo 96, Faldo 97, Faldo 98, Faldo 99, Faldo 100.

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President of FIFA in Mexico mission

Juan Havelange, the automatic millionaire president of FIFA, flies to Mexico City today to ascertain whether the 1986 World Cup finals can still proceed as scheduled, after the country's devastation by earthquakes.

In consequence, Havelange would be absent from today's meeting of the World Cup organizing committee in Zurich, planned many weeks ago, at which Guillermo Canedo of Mexico, a FIFA vice-president, will be present but without details of the disaster which are as yet unconfirmed and accumulating.

Speculation is rife that the World Cup will again have to be shifted. Mexico having become hosts when Colombia withdrew in 1983 for financial reasons. The obvious choice would be West Germany, the 1974 hosts, who have the stadium, hotels, transportation, communications - and money.

But yesterday, Werner Holschuh, press officer of DFB, the German federation, said as the national team departed for Wednesday's International match against Sweden, that as yet there have been no such discussions by the DFB. Hermann Neubauer, the German president of the World Cup organizing committee, is at present in Zurich, unavailable for comment and will also not be in Zurich.

Harry Cavan, of Northern Ireland, FIFA's senior vice-president, has suggested that the finals could be postponed until a later year, a solution which seems impractical and unlikely, given the clash it would create with European championship qualifying ties for 1988, and with other fixtures.

Sepp Blatter, the general secretary of FIFA, said yesterday that "there is no reason to believe the finals are in jeopardy" and as his opinion should be considered neutral, at least for the moment.

The cynical view must be that if FIFA, wholly through the influence of Havelange, could capsize Mexico in the first place - without a democratic vote being taken by the executive committee - then the commercial interests of the Mexicans will not be forfeited merely on account of an earthquake, however many have died or whatever the number of hotels destroyed.

Bert Millrich, chairman of the FA and a member of the World Cup organizing committee, said yesterday: "If every hotel was destroyed it would not be possible to stage a massive competition such as the World Cup." It is understood that not all hotels have collapsed, but it is not believed the personal inconvenience of foreign visitors will be a major factor in deciding the issue.

A vast amount of "up front" World Cup money has already gone into Mexico from sponsors such as JVC and Canon and from television companies such as NBC, who have exclusive North American rights. Havelange is a close personal friend of Emilio Escobar, multi-millionaire owner of the Mexican television network, while Canedo is a major shareholder in Telemundo, a Mexican marketing company with exclusive rights.

It is reported that the new Press Centre and the scheduled stadium are undamaged, though there is excessive damage to roads. The Mexicans will no doubt argue that in the light of the disaster it is more than fair that over in need of the revenue which the World Cup will bring, whatever the difficulties. West German newspapers yesterday were reporting Germany as the likely potential deputy hosts, because France and Spain have recently staged major championships, Italy have the 1988 European finals, England is persona non grata, and Argentina is politically unstable and has no money.

David Miller

Merseyside and Egypt share an unforgettable experience

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Everton.....2
Liverpool.....3

It would require a pocketful of superlatives to describe adequately the 133rd Merseyside derby. It was extraordinary by any standards. If there is a finer game anywhere across the Continent, let alone the first division, this season, it will be a rich pleasure and a rare privilege to see it.

The drama enclosed within Goodison Park would have been enough for Saturday's event to live large in the local annals. That it was enriched by imaginative tactics, extravagant skill, controlled power and astonishing finishing as well as a deafeningly vicious crowd, will have engraved into the memories of all who witnessed it.

Even though the attendance amounted to 31,509 (at least twice as big as any other except that which gathered for the London derby at Stamford Bridge), it deserved a far wider audience. It would have been granted one if the Football League and the television companies were not involved in a dispute that brings no credit to either side.

The cameras may still be operating in the appropriate places (Goodison's gantry was full) but the pictures are being beamed in the wrong direction. A match that was presented live to Egypt, for instance, was not even glimpsed here. Such an anomaly goes far beyond merely depriving the English public.

Football is losing thousands, and soon perhaps even millions, of spectators who may never return. If they already do, on account of an earthquake, however many have died or whatever the number of hotels destroyed.

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The central figure was Kenny Dalglish. First as Liverpool's

manager, he instructed his side to line up as though they were in the arena from which they have been banished, Europe. Lawrenson acted as a sweeper behind the back four. "We've done it before, and we'll probably do it again," Dalglish said later.

Such a plan helped to lift the occasion above the typically rugged drudgery of an English derby to football of the highest Continental class. Molby and Beggs, for instance, preferred to swerve and feint their way out of trouble in the shadow of their own posts.

Then, as a player, Dalglish set the tone by scoring with a stunning drive after 20 seconds. Against naively inflexible opponents, Liverpool followed his example and ended almost every one of their breaks before the interval with another goal. Rush added the second after 15 minutes and McMahon the third, completing a brilliant move after 41 minutes.

Everton had to rearrange themselves to avoid humiliation. Marshall, clearly surplus to requirements from the start at centre half, was brought off and Heath came on to broaden their attack. Sharp pulled one back early in the second half, and Lineker, after clipping the bar and then finishing another perfect build-up near the end, brought the spectators to the verge of hysteria.

Dalglish was then twice given the opportunity to close as he had opened, but he fired embarrassingly wide of an almost empty net on each occasion.

Howard Kendall echoed his sentiment. "That is the second classic we've been involved in within four days, after our super cup win against Manchester United at Old Trafford. Their second goal was offside, but who cares in such circumstances. My great disappointment is that their manager refused my hospitality and didn't accept the offer of a traditional drink before the kick-off. Can't think why."

EVERTON'S G. Stevenson, P. Van Den Hauwe, R. Fothergill, J. Marshall, A. Hinch, A. Harper, T. Steven, G. Lineker, G. Sharp, P. Brackwell, K. Sheedy, L. VIERVOORDE, B. Grobbelaar, J. Nicholson, P. Neal, J. Duggan, J. Whelan, A. Hansen, K. Dalglish, G. Johnson, J. Rush, J. Molby, S. McMahon. Referee: D. Shaw (Sandwich).

Although Rangers remain leaders of the first division, they have surrendered their unbeaten record so meekly that they were booed from Ibrox pitch by their supporters after losing 1-0 to their boggy opponents, Dundee. The manager, Jack Wallace, joined in the criticism. "It was a disastrous performance, and we showed little fight," he said.

Rangers were fortunate that their creaking defence conceded only one goal, as Dundee scored superbly from 25 yards by Rafferty. Dundee, who had not lost at Ibrox in their previous five visits, played more effectively and certainly more attractively than their struggling opponents and would have won handsomely had their finishing matched their midfield superiority.

By Hugh Taylor

While the sluggish Rangers showed the effects of their efforts on the run-soaked pitch during their UEFA Cup tie with Athletic Osasuna in midweek and did not have a shot on goal in the 83rd minute, Dundee played refreshingly. Dundee followers were also despondent after watching the champions falter again, dropping their third point in two matches.

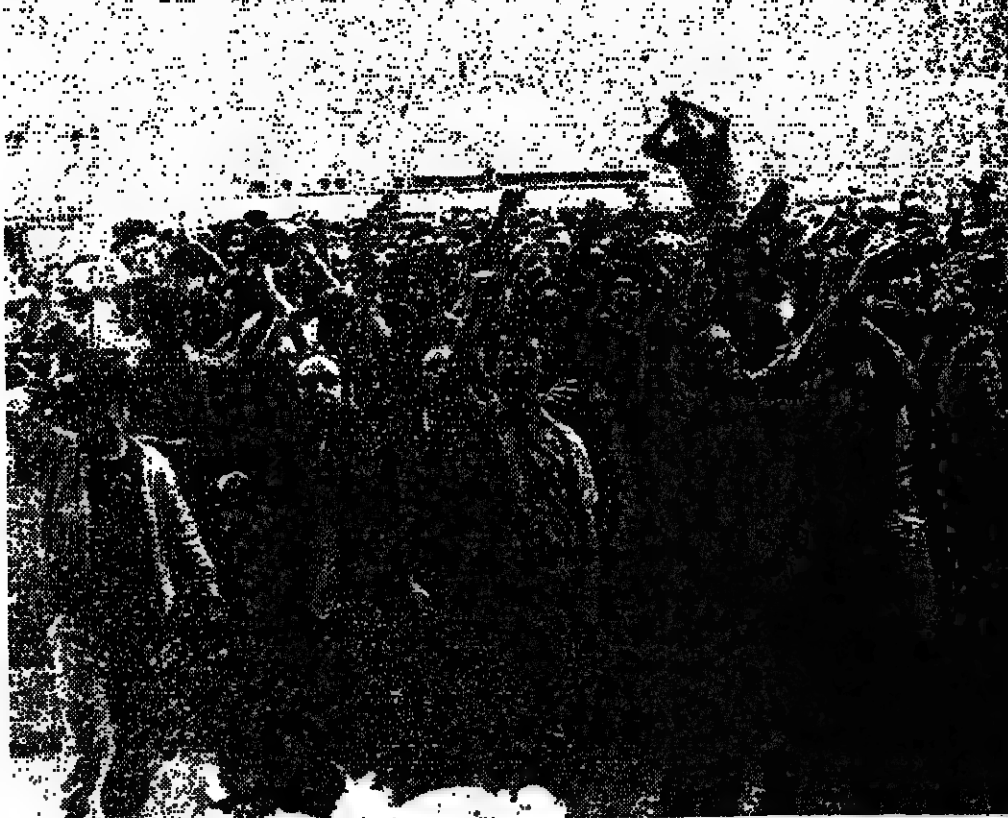
Another worry for the disappointed manager, Alex Ferguson, was an injury to Bett, raising doubt about his fitness for the St. John's final in the Scottish Cup.

Buttling, who looked more aggressive than leathargic Aberdeen, who are failing to find the form their new blend promised. Both goals came from penalties, with McQueen

opening the scoring, and Spics equalizing for the Saints.

While Celtic's travelling support were late following the last collection of the all-Ireland match with Dundee United at Tannadish, the club found themselves beneficiaries in the battle for the league leadership as they drew to within a point of Rangers, and a point ahead of Aberdeen, without kicking a ball with a game in hand.

Motherwell at last achieved their first win by defeating Heart of Midlothian 3-1 at Fir Park, after a bomb scare had up the start of the second half for 20 minutes. Hearts opened the scoring through Irvine, who shot out to Gray, who smacked it in. Wood then protected Palace's lead with a stupendous backwards dive to keep out Lovell's shot, after which both managers had their predictions unqualified as to Mr. Motherwell's refereeing.



Supporters gather in protest at Charlton's last home game before moving to Crystal Palace.

Valedictions offered Landlords at the Valley

By David Powell

Charlton Athletic.....2
Stoke City.....0

Saying goodbye to the Valley as football's most desirable properties for 66 years came as a wrench for the people of the neighbourhood. They laid wreaths, waved banners in protest and were still gathered in large numbers round the entrance as they had been asked to leave.

Had the locals been more regular visitors Charlton might not have needed to move to Selhurst Park. The club had been in the Valley for 66 years, and the club had been in the Valley for 66 years, and the club had been in the Valley for 66 years.

With capacity down to less than 12,000 and the club unable to guarantee orderly entrance and segregation of supporters, it would have been a disaster to have a first division club, which is what they hope to be next season.

Fittingly, perhaps, it was two of their best players for the future, Stuart Pearce and Lee Johnson, who scored the first two goals in the club's last home game at the Valley.

England defender and captain, Terry Butcher, may need another operation on his right knee. Butcher was a specialist on Saturday and goes into hospital this week.

Michael Gilkison, who owns the Valley, claims the money is due under the terms of a 10-year lease.

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By Nicholas Haring

Crystal Palace.....1
Millwall.....1

There was not a protest to be heard or an offending banner in sight from Crystal Palace supporters on Saturday in response to Charlton's imminent arrival at Selhurst. Their indifference was total.

With Millwall, the third of the south-east-London club trio as visitors to Selhurst Park that was to be expected, particularly as there was no excuse for distractions in a match of raw excitement, three goals and one breathtaking goalkeeper's save. There was little goalkeeping, Steve Coppell, the Palace manager, admitted as much but said that in terms of character, it was probably the best performance by the team in his time there.

Fashanu was involved in the aftermath of the 22nd-minute dismissal of Droy for a tackle on Leitch. He was clearly viewed as the villain by the home crowd, whose demeanour was not helped by Millwall going ahead 10 minutes later through Nutton form close range after Gray had conveniently blocked Willmott's low cross.

Now that Palace were deprived of their biggest asset, Millwall obviously decided that one goal was ample, seeing that Palace at this stage are also getting the worst of the bootings. Palace, perversely, rarely fail to respond to adversity. Taylor hit the side netting, Ketterley the bar and Barber finally curled an equaliser round Sansone.

Five minutes from the end the goalkeeper, Irvine, crossed the bar and shot it in. Wood then protected Palace's lead with a stupendous backwards dive to keep out Lovell's shot, after which both managers had their predictions unqualified as to Mr. Motherwell's refereeing.

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By Vince Wright

Manchester United.....1
Sheff Wed.....1

Manchester United may be nine points clear at the top of the first division but they are not the only team providing supporters with a most entertaining spectacle.

Hotspur are giving their supporters plenty to shout about and opposing goalkeepers plenty to think about. Saturday's 5-1 thrashing of Sheffield Wednesday was a classic example of the team's attacking prowess.

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Trail of confusion is left by Nevin

By Clive White

Chelsea.....2
Arsenal.....1

It was the one time in the afternoon that he was forced to retreat, to look nervous, unsure of his next move. But then he had never been so heavily marked. The situation demanded the best of Pat Nevin's nimble wit. "Oh, this is disappointing," he said. "Let's have some really awkward questions." And like several Arsenal players before him, an impressive gaggle of press men were left gawping.

Eventually, after pulling themselves together, the press tackled him, a shade belatedly, about the latest on his new contract offer. "This more like it," Nevin replied, never happier than when confronted by life's trickier moments. His answer, though, was about as revealing as his intentions, emboldening one of those thrilling, jinking solo runs that have you believing that the one-man team really does exist.

He seemed to be daring all of Arsenal to take him off him (Cotton tried twice, clumsily, and was booked). Such skill and audacity is rare indeed these days. It was only with his final, awkward touches to earth, but we can live in hope while Nevin strives for perfection. This was only one of a handful of games, he said, when he had felt reassured about his future.

His manager though, was enough to win a closely-run local derby that had enough intrigue, drama and controversy to sate the appetite of any soap opera addict. With 18 minutes remaining, we were reading ourselves to write a rare success story that most wayward of Scots, Charlie Nicholas, smartly assumed possession from Roberto to turn the ball in from a fine angle.

Three minutes later, Nevin, playing a central role in the absence of Spodice, seized his share of the spotlight with a player he identified as Celtic when Dixon's cross after some football wing play by the big man. Then, with four minutes left, Nevin completed upstaged Nicholas when he checked and turned back on O'Leary, forcing the Arsenal defender to attempt a desperate tackle, which inevitably brought the little fellow down. The dividing line between Nevin and foul in such situations is so fine as not to exist - so long as referees are without the benefit of hindsight.

Justice or otherwise was coolly done from the penalty spot by Spickman, who had on the field just five minutes after replacing Nevin. Hazard faded ominously in the second half, as he often did at Tottenham. Perhaps it was as much to protect his £300,000 investment as Hazard's honour that John Hollins, the Chelsea manager, admitted after an oversight regarding Hazard's lack of match fitness. Hazard may be cheered to hear that one of his admirers on the White Hart Lane terraces was none other than Nevin.

At least Hollins, who looked suitably chuffed at putting on across a team he played for not so long ago, could console himself with the news that McAllister, who was also making his first full appearance, was outstanding value for money at one-tenth the price. With fellow Scots Nevin and Nicholas weighing in with such heavy-weight performances, the winger's fine cameo, bristling with youthful exuberance, was overshadowed but not forgotten, least of all by Sanson, England's left-back.

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Spurs match United for entertainment

By Vince Wright

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Famille Rose to step up on promising first appearance

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

Following a highly encouraging first run at Yarmouth, Famille Rose is named to win the second division of the Filbert Maiden Fillies Stakes at Leicester today. Geoff Huffer, her trainer, has had the filly Crofter declared at the four-day forfeit stage for numerous races recently, so the fact that he has finally chosen this outlet is indicative of his thinking.

My own feeling is that Famille Rose has only to get off on equal terms with her rivals and run as well as she did at Yarmouth to win. Unfortunately, in that race she spoiled whatever chance she had by rearing in the start as the gates opened and losing precious ground at the start. So, to have been beaten less than seven lengths at the end was not a bad effort.

In fact it proved to be even more meritorious than it looked at the time because of what has been achieved subsequently by those who have been out of the winner, then went on to win a nursery at Sandown, in spite of encountering appalling trouble at a crucial stage, from Hills Bid, who then went on to win in a similar race next time out at Doncaster.

After winning her next race at Yarmouth, Midway Lady, the runner-up in Famille Rose's race, then went to Doncaster where she galloped her way into next year's Oaks picture.

By taking a line through them, I find it hard to believe that Shearman finished fourth in their race at Chesh-

stow. Will beat my nap this time, bearing in mind the amount of ground that she lost at the start at Yarmouth. Earlier in the day the Leicester Nursery may well be won by Brazzaka, another filly with rock solid form behind her. Last time out she was beaten half a length at Cheshstow by Sunley Sinner, who had beaten Dasa Queen by the same margin there in her previous race.

Significantly, Guy Harwood has decided to run Brazzaka in the Stag Handicap at Bath where his stable jockey, Greville Starkey, will be on duty to partner Goodman Port (4.0) and Backchat (3.0) in the two divisions of the Sherston Stakes, which they won a year ago with Brighten. At Leicester, Benzina appears to have the measure of Wild Hope and Princess Zenobia, as long as they reproduce their recent Cheshstow form. In her absence the Bath race can go to Arbitrage, who did not enjoy quick luck in running at Salisbury.

Finally, I can reveal that Paul Cole's lightly-raced, two-year-old, Tyrann Noble, is expected to give a good account of himself in the Stephen Little Nursery, carrying 8st 10lb.

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Temporary Secretaries



PERSONAL ASSISTANT
£10,000
Join the Managing Director of this successful firm of Management Consultants as his personal assistant. Apart from full secretarial support your duties will include researching and administrative projects. This is a career opportunity with excellent prospects envisaged. 100/70 skills needed.
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A privately owned firm of Estate Agents are about to open a new Knightsbridge office and seek a senior secretary to help set this up. You have your own junior secretary to assist you. 80wpm typing skills needed, rusty shorthand and previous W/P experience.
INTERNATIONAL BANKING
£10,500
One of the largest banks in the world with a very well established City office seek a senior secretary to join them in General Operations. Superb benefits include generous lunch allowance, mortgage subsidy and guaranteed one, 100/85 skills and previous W/P experience.
City 01-240 3531 West End 01-240 3531/3531
Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants

Secretary
£9,500 Covent Garden
If confidence and discretion are second nature to you and you thrive in a demanding environment this position will offer you a highly rewarding level of responsibility.
Working for the Company Commercial Partner you will give full secretarial support and this will include considerable confidential typing and telephone liaison with clients. You will need fast, accurate typing together with proven audio skills. For further details please contact Liz Wood on
01-240 9911



BI-LINGUAL SEC
£18,000
Excellent opportunity for a bilingual secretary to work for the W/P in this international building company. Handling and typing letters, reports and correspondence. Must be fluent in French and English. Superb position with a fast moving lively environment. (See Card)

ARCHITECTS
£8,000
Proposed firm of architects require a full-time secretary with a wide knowledge of architectural drawings and plans. Must be able to handle correspondence and typing. Superb position with a fast moving lively environment. (See Card)

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£1st Job £7,000 to £10,000 per year. Full-time position with a wide knowledge of sports and a fast moving lively environment. (See Card)

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Salary up to £10,000 (inc. bonus)
The American Institute for Foreign Study (AIFS), the educational travel organisers, requires a Deputy to the Director of Special Programmes to plan and book educational tours for college students and adults throughout Europe. Preference will be given to graduates with at least two years' experience in the travel industry, fluent French and good typing. This is a challenging, interesting post working in a small team with good prospects.
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We are a large international advertising agency in Mayfair and are looking for a young secretary to join one of our very busy departments. This job would appeal to a college leaver with excellent skills, including shorthand, lots of common sense, an interest in advertising and the ability to work well within a team.
We offer a friendly working environment with subsidised wine bar/restaurant and company shop. If you would like to know more please telephone Susanna Jacobsen on 629 8495.

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£8-£9,000
Two experienced, high quality, Secretaries/PAs required for hard working, fast growing, West End PR Consultancy. Essential qualities - fast, accurate, typing, organisational ability, shorthand, audio, W/P experience and a wish to participate.
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SECRETARY
The Director of the Institute of Medical Ethics requires a young, well educated and motivated secretary. Interesting work with members and patients of the Institute and a wide range of responsibilities. The Institute is a leading authority in research, education and publication. The Director's secretary is particularly concerned with research, education and publishing. A highly paid position with excellent prospects. Salary around £7,500 on full-time basis. Applications with CV to: Jane

SECRETARY
£8,000
A successful and rapidly developing team of executive search consultants based in Mayfair requires an experienced secretary. Ideally, candidates should have a minimum of 2 years experience, with good shorthand and typing and, if possible, a knowledge of word processing. An excellent benefits package offered.
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An international W1 trading company seeks a young secretary to join their Assistant Company Secretary. He is young, very friendly and will give you lots of support in your first job. An O'level education and 90/80 skills needed.
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£9,000
A highly organised administrator is needed to supervise a team of proof readers within this City company. You should be a confident and a responsible and varied role. Graduates with minimum 5 years experience. Age 25-40.

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Interested in the Arts? Marketing? Commerce? We have several marvellous first jobs for graduate secretaries in these fields, all providing excellent training and requiring good skills (90/50).

LITIGATION/CONVEYANCING
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International City on Southbank West for young person looking out to get a fast and exciting career. Fast pace. Good pay and excellent prospects.

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To reserve space now phone 01-278 9161/5.

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Ask Alfred Marks.
PA Secretary 20-30
PA Secretary required for the company secretary of this independent Oil Company based in St James's. You will put your WP shorthand and typing skills to full use as well as getting involved in the administration of this busy department. If you possess the above along with a confident and flexible approach - call me now.
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These are the key words in this job as PA to financial consultant with offices worldwide. You'll be handling very important deals in the absence of your boss, using your judgement on basis of advice, maintaining and helping clients, and maybe even travelling. Boss is demanding, witty, desperate to delegate, charming office in Hampstead Mews. No 9/5 but 80wpm typing, W/P/Computer experience and good education. For the job of a lifetime call
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GERMANY: Bright young secretary with perfect English and good typing and writing German (both short-hand and long-hand) to work in senior secretarial position in well known food company near Düsseldorf. Excellent accommodation, free, free paid and 24 hours. 2700 - 3000 per month.
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Recruitment Consultants
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Use your admin skills to their full potential in this role. Client liaison, organising conferences, annual parties, expenses. Deal with confidential work as well as using your Sec/WP skills. Excellent company benefits.
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£10,000+ PERKS OWN OFFICE
PA to Boss Director of Major Retail and Design Company. This demanding position involves a great deal of confidential work and requires exceptional organisational abilities, good skills (90/80), intelligence, motivation and a confident approach. Fluent French a distinct advantage. Age 25-35

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CBS Records are now looking for an experienced Secretary (21+) to work for 2 extremely busy Managers who are responsible for the marketing/promotions of our Classical Product and releases on Compact Disc. The ability to assess priorities, good organisational skills and a pleasant telephone manner are absolutely essential.
We are offering a competitive salary with an early review plus an excellent benefits package, so if you are confident that you have good shorthand and typing speed together with a genuine interest in classical music, please telephone me as soon as possible for an application form.
Maureen Heneghan, 01-734 8181, extension 325

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This famous fashion house with offices in Regent St has a busy Personnel Department to match their go-ahead style and approach. They therefore need an outgoing, confident Secretary who will thrive in a hectic environment. You will also need to be able to deal with the public on your own initiative. Some personal experience an advantage. Age 21-25, 25% discount on their beautiful clothes.
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You will be involved in marketing investigations, liaising with external companies and organising exhibition stands and trade fairs as PA/Secretary to the Marketing Consultant of a W1 company. Marketing experience essential. Typing skills required. Age 25-35.
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Personal Assistant/Secretary £9,000
Mature, responsible individual to assist in running a trade association's service to sector members who produce books, catalogues, magazines and many other publications. Fast audio typing needed as well as strong administrative and organisational skills. It is a small, busy department. You report directly to the manager and communicate with top executives in the industry.
For application form apply to: James Wood, 37, 71 Bedford Row, London WC1R 4DX (01-242 6804).

CONSUMER MARKETING
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Two senior executives in a highly successful and fast growing consumer product development and marketing agency are looking for a bright and confident 'right hand'.
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RESEARCH ASSISTANT/PA with interest in politics. Frequent travel to Europe, top secretarial skills required and fluency in a European language. At least 2 years work experience.
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PA/Secretary required
with fluent Arabic/English for country residence in Berkshire. The person appointed must be prepared to work long hours which may require live-in accommodation, be flexible, have the ability to deal with confidential matters and be able to work under pressure. Applications with CV only, giving references, to 11-12 Pall Mall, London, SW1Y 5PU. A telephone interview marked "PA/Secretary" in the top left hand corner of the envelope.

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London Town Staff Bureau
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To £12,000
To recruit secretarial staff to a selection of offices in W1, W2, W3, W4, W5, W6, W7, W8, W9, W10, W11, W12, W13, W14, W15, W16, W17, W18, W19, W20, W21, W22, W23, W24, W25, W26, W27, W28, W29, W30, W31, W32, W33, W34, W35, W36, W37, W38, W39, W40, W41, W42, W43, W44, W45, W46, W47, W48, W49, W50, W51, W52, W53, W54, W55, W56, W57, W58, W59, W60, W61, W62, W63, W64, W65, W66, W67, W68, W69, W70, W71, W72, W73, W74, W75, W76, W77, W78, W79, W80, W81, W82, W83, W84, W85, W86, W87, W88, W89, W90, W91, W92, W93, W94, W95, W96, W97, W98, W99, W100, W101, W102, W103, W104, W105, W106, W107, W108, W109, W110, W111, W112, W113, W114, W115, W116, W117, W118, W119, W120, W121, W122, W123, W124, W125, W126, W127, W128, W129, W130, W131, W132, W133, W134, W135, W136, W137, W138, W139, W140, W141, W142, W143, W144, W145, W146, W147, W148, W149, W150, W151, W152, W153, W154, W155, W156, W157, W158, W159, W160, W161, W162, W163, W164, W165, W166, W167, W168, W169, W170, W171, W172, W173, W174, W175, W176, W177, W178, W179, W180, W181, W182, W183, W184, W185, W186, W187, W188, W189, W190, W191, W192, W193, W194, W195, W196, W197, W198, W199, W200, W201, W202, W203, W204, W205, W206, W207, W208, W209, W210, W211, W212, W213, W214, W215, W216, W217, W218, W219, W220, W221, W222, W223, W224, W225, W226, W227, W228, W229, W230, W231, W232, W233, W234, W235, W236, W237, W238, W239, W240, W241, W242, W243, W244, W245, W246, W247, W248, W249, W250, W251, W252, W253, W254, W255, W256, W257, W258, W259, W260, W261, W262, W263, W264, W265, W266, W267, W268, W269, W270, W271, W272, W273, W274, W275, W276, W277, W278, W279, W280, W281, W282, W283, W284, W285, W286, W287, W288, W289, W290, W291, W292, W293, W294, W295, W296, W297, W298, W299, W300, W301, W302, W303, W304, W305, W306, W307, W308, W309, W310, W311, W312, W313, W314, W315, W316, W317, W318, W319, W320, W321, W322, W323, W324, W325, W326, W327, W328, W329, W330, W331, W332, W333, W334, W335, W336, W337, W338, W339, W340, W341, W342, W343, W344, W345, W346, W347, W348, W349, W350, W351, W352, W353, W354, W355, W356, W357, W358, W359, W360, W361, W362, W363, W364, W365, W366, W367, W368, W369, W370, W371, W372, W373, W374, W375, W376, W377, W378, W379, W380, W381, W382, W383, W384, W385, W386, W387, W388, W389, W390, W391, W392, W393, W394, W395, W396, W397, W398, W399, W400, W401, W402, W403, W404, W405, W406, W407, W408, W409, W410, W411, W412, W413, W414, W415, W416, W417, W418, W419, W420, W421, W422, W423, W424, W425, W426, W427, W428, W429, W430, W431, W432, W433, W434, W435, W436, W437, W438, W439, W440, W441, W442, W443, W444, W445, W446, W447, W448, W449, W450, W451, W452, W453, W454, W455, W456, W457, W458, W459, W460, W461, W462, W463, W464, W465, W466, W467, W468, W469, W470, W471, W472, W473, W474, W475, W476, W477, W478, W479, W480, W481, W482, W483, W484, W485, W486, W487, W488, W489, W490, W491, W492, W493, W494, W495, W496, W497, W498, W499, W500, W501, W502, W503, W504, W505, W506, W507, W508, W509, W510, W511, W512, W513, W514, W515, W516, W517, W518, W519, W520, W521, W522, W523, W524, W525, W526, W527, W528, W529, W530, W531, W532, W533, W534, W535, W536, W537, W538, W539, W540, W541, W542, W543, W544, W545, W546, W547, W548, W549, W550, W551, W552, W553, W554, W555, W556, W557, W558, W559, W560, W561, W562, W563, W564, W565, W566, W567, W568, W569, W570, W571, W572, W573, W574, W575, W576, W577, W578, W579, W580, W581, W582, W583, W584, W585, W586, W587, W588, W589, W590, W591, W592, W593, W594, W595, W596, W597, W598, W599, W600, W601, W602, W603, W604, W605, W606, W607, W608, W609, W610, W611, W612, W613, W614, W615, W616, W617, W618, W619, W620, W621, W622, W623, W624, W625, W626, W627, W628, W629, W630, W631, W632, W633, W634, W635, W636, W637, W638, W639, W640, W641, W642, W643, W644, W645, W646, W647, W648, W649, W650, W651, W652, W653, W654, W655, W656, W657, W658, W659, W660, W661, W662, W663, W664, W665, W666, W667, W668, W669, W670, W671, W672, W673, W674, W675, W676, W677, W678, W679, W680, W681, W682, W683, W684, W685, W686, W687, W688, W689, W690, W691, W692, W693, W694, W695, W696, W697, W698, W699, W700, W701, W702, W703, W704, W705, W706, W707, W708, W709, W710, W711, W712, W713, W714, W715, W716, W717, W718, W719, W720, W721, W722, W723, W724, W725, W726, W727, W728, W729, W730, W731, W732, W733, W734, W735, W736, W737, W738, W739, W740, W741, W742, W743, W744, W745, W746, W747, W748, W749, W750, W751, W752, W753, W754, W755, W756, W757, W758, W759, W760, W761, W762, W763, W764, W765, W766, W767, W768, W769, W770, W771, W772, W773, W774, W775, W776, W777, W778, W779, W780, W7

Rescuers battle on as aid pours into shattered city

Britain sends in troops and offers £500,000

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Britain responded yesterday to Mexico's appeal for international aid after the earthquake disaster, by sending troops and vital equipment and making clear that up to £500,000 was available to help with immediate rescue work.

Fifty Royal Engineers from the British garrison in Belize will be working with rescue teams in Mexico City today.

They travelled to the capital yesterday in two Puma helicopters stationed at Belize. In addition an RAF Hercules aircraft flew from Newfound-land to Belize, picked up more equipment and was due to arrive in Mexico late last night.

The aircraft were carrying rescue equipment including cutting tools, water pumps and light-towers used for working in the dark.

An RAF VC10 aircraft was to leave RAF Brize Norton early this morning carrying more than 20,000 clinical face masks from army medical stores to help the relief teams in their task of searching for bodies. They had been specifically requested by the Mexicans. Also on board will be three London fire officers with nine thermal image cameras for detecting heat sources such as the body warmth of trapped victims.

The official appeal for help from Mexico was received in London at midday on Saturday. Mr John Stanley, the Minister for the Armed Forces, and Mr Timothy Raison, the Minister for Overseas Development, immediately discussed the Government's response, and staff from the Overseas Development Administration and the Ministry of Defence worked

through the night to prepare for the operation.

Last night it was said that the ODA had earmarked £500,000 to be available for immediate relief work, and it is clear that ministers will consider reconstruction aid at a later date.

WASHINGTON: Mrs Nancy Reagan arrives in Mexico today in a gesture of sympathy and goodwill, as American relief organizations have begun sending plane-loads of emergency aid and volunteers despite Mexico's reluctance to request aid from its northern neighbour (Michael Binyon writes).

The administration insisted that Mrs Reagan would not get in the way of relief operations and that her visit had been discussed with the Mexicans and welcomed.

DEMOLITION EXPERTS: A US military cargo plane arrived on Saturday with nine demolition experts who will help bring down 30 damaged buildings. They also brought German shepherd dogs to help find bodies and survivors (AP and Reuters reports).

Earlier, planes arrived from France and Switzerland carrying medical supplies, doctors, clothing and medicine and nearly three dozen German shepherds. More aircraft are due in from Belgium, Spain, and Cuba and Israel. Aid shipments have also arrived from the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Colombia, and Canada. In Genoa, the Pope called on the world to help the earthquake victims and prayed that the people of the predominantly Roman Catholic nation would recover from the disaster.

Rescuers risk disease

Continued from page 1

volunteers quickly remind anyone who is not walking down the middle of the road, away from buildings, of the risks they face.

The spirit of solidarity is most evident among the young teenagers, whether from rich districts or the slums of the lost city of Ciudad Perdida. Some youngsters are directing traffic, others tending the injured or dragging corpses from under

concrete blocks, all say it is their "duty".

President Miguel de la Madrid cancelled a planned visit to New York where he was due to attend the 40th anniversary meeting of the UN General Assembly on Wednesday.

The President had scheduled meetings in New York with seven Latin American presidents who also had planned to be there for the fortieth anniversary of the UN.

The scene of one of the Mexico earthquake disaster's miracles - 58 babies were found alive in the wreckage of Mexico City's Central Hospital. Patients and medical staff were crushed between collapsing floors, with hundreds feared dead. More than 150 babies with their mothers died. The babies found alive were in the hospital's maternity ward. Rescuers passed

water, medicine and food through passages in the rubble to dozens of people calling for help in the ruins of the hospital. A pile of plaster no more than four stories high was all that remained. Workers formed bucket brigades to carry water to cool fires that crews have not been able to extinguish. Nearly 1,000 people were in the hospital when it collapsed.

Israel angry at London invitation to Palestinians

From David Bernstein Jerusalem

Israel reacted with anger yesterday to Mrs Margaret Thatcher's invitation to London to a delegation with Palestine Liberation Organization connections.

"This has dealt a heavy blow to the chances of peace, has strengthened violent elements in the region and has struck at all those opposed to violence," Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Foreign Minister, said at Ben Gurion airport before leaving for New York to attend the United Nations General Assembly.

He noted that while Israel had not protested formally to Britain he expected that it would soon make known "our absolutely negative position on their move in inviting representatives of a terror organization, members of the leadership of a terror organization, to London."

This would follow a strong protest already made in Britain over its projected arms sale to Saudi Arabia and Jordan, he said.

The office of the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr Shimon Peres, said last night that he had received a message from Mrs Thatcher confirming the invitation.

The two members of the delegation invited by Mrs Thatcher who have most angered the Israelis are Mr Huhannud Milhem, former Mayor of Holoth, in the occupied West Bank and now a PLO executive committee member, and Bishop Elias Khouri, a member of the Palestine National Council, which Israel views as an integral part of the PLO.

There is apparently considerable concern here that Mrs Thatcher's willingness to meet Palestinians such as Mr Milhem and Bishop Khouri constitutes *de facto* British recognition of the PLO, paving the way for similar "legitimation" of the organization by the United States.

Man of peace, page 7
Leading article, page 13

Survivors' tale

Davao, Philippines (AFP) - Survivors of a mass suicide of tribesmen in a remote village in the southern Philippines said their chief had spoon fed them an oily substance laced with poison, asserting it would free them from hardship on Earth. Officials here said 62 people died and seven survived.

Letter from Handsworth

Multi-racial hopes rise from ashes

Mr Basil Clarke had to identify himself to a policeman as chairman of the Lozells Road Traders' Association before he was allowed inside the metal barrier to walk sadly passed the rubble and bulldozers and stand outside the burned out shell of his electrical appliances shop.

He was slightly annoyed, to say the least, that the press had described Birmingham's Handsworth riot in terms of a West Indian mob attacking the property of industrious Asians.

Mr Clarke is a Jamaican who came to Britain as a boy aged 13, became an apprentice electrician, went to night school and finally achieved his ambition of owning an electrical contractors' business and an electrical appliance shop, the latter in the 100-yard section of Lozells Road where 10 Asian, six English and two West Indian shops were destroyed by looters and arsonists at the height of the riot two weeks ago.

His contracting business seemed safe further up the road, but even that was damaged and looted.

The Lozells Road Traders' Association was formed to represent more than 70 shop-owners, whose property was burned, damaged or looted. Its members are Asian, black and English. The injuries of the Riot Damages Act, 1886, under which they hope to claim compensation, is new territory to small business people who were trying to make a living in an area said to be the most multi-racial in Europe and one of the most deprived in Britain.

Mr Clarke, aged 41, a married man with two teenage children, mercilessly batters his memory to get their compensation claims in before time runs out, but privately he is already looking forward keenly to the future and the new shopping centre and covered market which he hopes will rise from the ashes.

Even so, it is still too early for him to know whether compensation payments, insurance or council grants will pay the cost, estimated at £5 million, of rebuilding. Meanwhile, local shopkeepers are travelling to neighbouring areas, to the disarray and despair of those traders who are still in business.

Many of the looted and petrol-bombed buildings were so badly damaged that they have already been bulldozed.

The next nine properties have been pulled down. Bricks and girders strewn across the wasteland are all that remain of the same Mr Singh's hardware store, Mr Kapasi's car park, the same Begu family's cafe, an English clothing and carpet store, Mr Malik's TV shop, an English supermarket and laundrette, Juliette's Afro-Caribbean hairdressers and, ironically, a centre for the resettlement of offenders.

He said that within the space of a mile there were 38 Afro-Caribbean traders. "The evolution of black business is happening here. Black people did not come here as traders as the Asians did. When we rebuild Lozells Road it must be a multi-racial shopping centre reflecting the ethnic population that lives here," he said.

Other shopkeepers, though, were more concerned about the immediate future. Mr Ghulam Rasool, aged 30, is joint owner with his two brothers of the butchers and grocer store, just outside the police barrier which cordons off the devastated part of Lozells Road. He said he had taken only £5 in two and a half hours, compared with a more usual £100 to £150.

Mr Stephen Tain, age 35, the Lozells Road butcher who is white, hid in his upper floor flat when the rioters rampaged through the streets below. He said: "I do not think it was a race riot. There is dislike between the two sides but not hatred. Most of the shops are Asian so it was natural they would be the worst hit."

Craig Seton

Victor Zorza regrets he is unable to resume his Village Voice column at present. A new date will be announced later.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements
The Prince of Wales visits the Prince of Wales's Community Venture (Sunderland) Centre at 12.35, Thomas Street, Sunderland, 12.35.
The Princess of Wales opens the "Egyptian Landscapes" exhibition of weaving from the Ramses Wassef School in Egypt, Barbican Concourse Gallery, Silk Street, EC2, 6.15.
Princess Anne, Honorary President of the Knitwear and Clothing Export Council, visits Jaeger Ladies Dress, Skirt and Blouse Factory in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, 10.35; in the

afternoon she attends the opening ceremony of the ACP/EEC (Lome) Convention joint assembly meeting at Inverness, 2.50.

The Duke of Kent, as Vice-Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, visits Fullington PE Ltd, St Asaph, North Wales, 12.30. In the afternoon he opens the new factory extension of Ega Ltd, St Asaph, Clwyd, 3.30; later in the evening as chairman of the United Kingdom Committee of European Music Year, he attends the St Asaph Festival, 7.25.

The Duchess of Kent opens Hailsham House, the new student accommodation unit, at the University of Buckingham, 11.30.

New exhibitions

Paintings by Bernard Myers, Neville Gallery, 43 St Peter's Street, Canterbury, Mon to Sat 10 to 1.2 to 5, closed Sun (ends Oct 12).
Paintings and drawings by Erica Macdonald Green and Madeline Turnbull Sandilands, Corran Hall Reading Room, Oban Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, closed Sun (ends Sep 28).
Earth From Space, Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove, Glasgow Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends Oct 24).
Knitting by Kaffe Fassett, Oriol 31, 31 High Street, Walspool, Powys, Mon to Sat 11 to 5, closed Sun (ends Oct 13).

Last chance to see
Penwith from the palette and through the lens, paintings by Rosemary Zier, photographs by Vaughan Tregenza, the Framers Gallery, Lower Morrish Road, Penzance Mon to Fri 10 to 1.30 to 5.30, Sat 9.30 to 12.30, closed Sun (ends today).
Under The Heavens: new work on canvas and paper by Christopher Thomas, Walsall Museum and Art Gallery, Central Library, Lichfield Street, Walsall Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 4.45 (ends today).

Music
Concert by the Ever-Ready Brass Band, Heston Abbey, 8.
Organ recital by John Scott Whiteley, St Bartholomew's Church, Arnsley, Leeds, 8.
Organ recital by Tim Hone, Coventry Cathedral, 1.

Trinity Festival: concert by Close Harmony vocal ensemble, Holy Trinity Church, Taunton, 8.
General
D. H. Lawrence Centenary Festival: dialect readings by Emily Harwood and Rick Scollins, Birthplace Museum, Victoria Street, Eastwood, 7.

Anniversaries
Augustus, first Roman Emperor, 238C-AD14 was born in Rome, 63BC.
Death: Richard Bonington, landscape painter, London, 1828; Prosper, Merleau, novelist, Cannes, 1870; Wilkie Collins, novelist, London, 1889; John Morley, Viscount Morley, statesman, London, 1923.

The pound

	Bank	Bank
	Buys	Sells
Australia \$	2.48	1.98
Canada \$	22.40	27.00
Denmark kr	11.30	76.10
France F	16.55	12.85
Germany DM	14.50	13.90
Italy Lira	8.55	8.15
Japan Yen	12.7	11.2
Netherlands Gld	4.02	3.94
Portugal Esc	182.00	182.00
Spain Ptas	165.48	165.48
Sweden Kr	1.296	1.235
Switzerland Fr	2715.00	2885.00
UK £	327.00	327.00
US \$	1.18	1.125
Yugoslavia Dnr	234.00	227.00
	3.45	3.05
	227.00	225.00
	11.51	11.35
	3.21	3.15
	1.51	1.45
	449.00	405.00

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No 16,848 will appear next Saturday

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 18

Nature notes

Many young swallows have now left England; they will not moult and acquire their forked tails until they arrive in Southern Africa. Swallows now departing include most of the adults. Some British pied wagtails are heading for Spain; others will remain, roosting all the winter in flocks in rhododendron shrubberies and reed-beds. Jackdaws gather in the evening in the tall beeches where they nested in the summer, they can be seen more clearly when they are feeding in the fields, when their peaty-grey eyes are noticeable.
Herb-robert is still in flower, its beak-like seeds and its leaves and stalks suffused with deep pink colour. Large-flowered evening primrose is found in small colonies by roadsides and railway lines. Pink bramble petals spin among spiders' threads where they have fallen. First beech leaves are turning yellow and slowly. On shady banks the fronds of hart-tongue fern are long and crinkly.
DJM

Mexican 'quake

The Foreign Office has issued a 10-line 24-hour-a-day telephone number for relative seeking information about the earthquakes in Mexico: 01-233 5619.

Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for prizes are: £100,000, 23VC 436083 (winter lives in Glasgow), £50,000, 3VF 404557 (Derbyshire), £25,000, 18ZW 608234 (Blackpool).

Roads

Wales and West: M4: Contraflow between junctions 23 and 22, Chester to Major, Gwent, only one lane available for eastbound traffic. A5: Traffic restrictions and delays on Corwen-Llangollen road at Corwen. A458: Temporary signals 24 hrs a day between Welshpool and Malvern and between Welshpool and Castell Caerleon (Powys).
Midlands: M5: Single lane northbound, 2 lanes southbound, between junctions 4 (Bromsgrove) and 5 (Droitwich) expect delays, no northbound access at junction 5. A1: Single lane traffic between Ely and Snettisham, Cambridgeshire; temporary signals, delays.
North: M6: Lane closed on both carriageways between junctions 32 (M55) and 33 (A6 Lancaster South); access to Forton Services maintained; care required. M63/M62/M60: Lane restrictions N of Burton, Bridge at Eccles interchange, Greater Manchester; no access from A172 northbound to M62 westbound. A172: Resurfacing on Stokesley bypass (N Yorkshire).
Scotland: M6/A74: Delays for traffic between Scotland and England on A 74 at end of M6 motorway at junction 44. M74: Contraflow between junctions 2 (A71) and 1 (A74) Strathclyde, A95: Two sets of single-lane traffic 3 miles N of Aviemore.

Sealink service from Fishguard to Rosslare will continue to operate as a night-only service, until further notice because of mechanical problems. Passengers advised to use B & I service from Pembroke. B & I will accept Sealink tickets.

Portfolio

Investment in The Times Portfolio for which will appear on the Stock Exchange Price page in the columns provided next to your shares note the price changes (+ or -) in pence, as published in the daily edition of The Times.
After selling the price changes of your shares shares for that day, add up all eight share changes to give your overall total price or minus (+ or -).
Check your overall total against The Times Portfolio dividend published on the Stock Exchange Price page.
If you are unable to telephone someone else can do it for you but they must have your card and call The Times Portfolio cards to the attention of the editorial team.
No responsibility can be accepted for failure to contact the editorial office for any reason within the stated hours.
The above instructions are applicable to both daily and weekly dividend claims.

Monday - Saturday record your daily Portfolio total.
Add these together to determine your weekly Portfolio total.
If your total matches the published weekly dividend figure you have won outright or a share of the prize money stated for that week, and must claim your prize as instructed below.

Highest and lowest
Yesterday's highest day: 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2749, 2750, 2